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Thursday, April 11, 1974
Chaitra 21, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 11, 1974
Chaitra 21, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amendment of Trade Unions Act

*647. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Trade Unions Act to provide for a restriction so that the contribution and fund realised from the workers may be utilised only for the workers connected with their organisation and the members, excepting in the case of national emergency and calamity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Trade Unions Act only lays down the objects for which the registered trade unions can spend their general funds for the benefit of their members and it is for them to canalise the funds as they think best. Comprehensive legislation with regard to industrial relations, which would include provisions regarding trade unions, is under consideration.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that huge amounts are collected as contribution and funds from trade unions and accounts are not being submitted and these moneys are being utilised for purposes which are not contemplated under the Trade Union Act, such as political funds, election funds, funds for illegal strikes, etc.? If so, what action is taken by the Government for illegal utilisation of the fund?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The hon. Member knows that certain purposes have been specified in the Act itself and moneys could be spent on them by the trade unions. I would draw his attention to sections 15 and 16 of the Act. Under section 15, the trade union can spend amounts to better the condition of its workers. Under section 16, provision has been made to collect funds for the sake of their own improvement. You may call it political fund. They can spend money on candidates set up by them to contest elections to the legislatures and also to local authorities, etc. If they misuse the funds and do not submit their accounts, the Registrar or trade unions can take necessary action against them.... (*Interruptions*). Government does not come into the picture.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What about funds for illegal spending? He has not answered that question. Has it come to the notice of the Government that trade unions and workers' federations both at the national and at the State levels had misused and misappropriated union's funds? Recently, in Mysore, the office-bearers of the trade union of Palace Workers collected huge amounts and mis-used and misappropriated the funds. A case has been filed against the trade union. May I know from the hon. Minister, how many cases have come to his notice, wherein mis-use and mis-appropriation of funds have taken place?

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating the same question.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We will look into the particular case, which has been cited by the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि इन दिनों सरकार का जो मजदूर-विरोधी रवैया है, उसी के तहत वह ट्रेड यूनियन्ज द्वारा राजनैतिक फंड्ज इकट्ठा किये जाने पर पाबन्दी लगाने की बात सोच रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मजदूरों को अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए राजनैतिक चन्दा इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार नहीं है और क्या सरकार उन के इस बुनियादी अधिकार पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहती है। अगर फंड्ज का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो ट्रेड यूनियन्ज एक्ट के तहत हिसाब-किताब देने की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अन्तर्गत रजिस्ट्रार कार्यवाही कर सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का कोई गलत काम नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इस बारे में सैक्शन्ज 15 और 16 बिल्कुल साफ़ है। हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि हम उन लोगों के द्वारा राजनैतिक चन्दा इकट्ठा करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगायें।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : ट्रेड यूनियन्ज एक्ट के अनुसार हर एक ट्रेड यूनियन को पोलीटिकल फंड्ज इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार है, किन्तु कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनों ने अपने वार्षिक चन्दे की ही रकम में से कुछ राजनीति में इस्तेमाल किया है। उस पर बंदिश है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्य हमारे नोटिस में ऐसा कोई केस लायेंगे तो हम जरूर उसको देखेंगे।

श्री नाथूराम झिरवार : क्या सरकार की इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कई वर्करों से हर महीने चंदा वसूल किया जाता है, लेकिन उन को कोई रसीद नहीं दी जाती है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसा कोई मामला हमारे नोटिस में लायेंगे तो हम उस को देखेंगे।

Restructuring of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

‡

*648. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to restructure the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in the context of the establishment of Steel Authority of India Limited is under examination and a decision is likely to be taken at an early date.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that production at the Rs 74 lakh alloy plant of the Durgapur Unit of the Hindustan Steel came to a standstill last month following a strike because of the indifference and rigid attitude of the management and whether it is also a fact that industrial relations are strained in the different units of Hindustan Steel Limited. Because of this, I would like to know, whether Government is thinking of restructuring this company.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : एच० एन० एन० के रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग का सजेस्शन बहुत पहले दिया गया था और जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है उस प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने स्ट्राइक और लेबर रिलेशन्ज के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा है अगर वह उस के बारे में नोटिस देंगे तो हम उस के बारे में जानकारी देंगे।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister had discussed this matter with the heads of Departments of the Hindustan Steel Limited. If so, what suggestions were made by the Minister and what decisions have been taken?

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD: A committee has been appointed and it is examining the matter. After it submits its report, we will certainly consider it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My question was whether the Minister has discussed this matter with the heads of departments and if so, what decisions have been taken and what were the suggestions made?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Such deliberations are constantly going on within the Ministry with regard to the future pattern of work, administration and the adjustments that have to be made in the relationship between SAIL and HSL. In view of the fact that the holding company has been formed over and above as the umbrella of the steel mills, it is necessary that we have to restructure the entire functioning of the steel industry. All these questions are very much before the Government.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : यह जो स्टील प्लांट के पुनर्गठन का मामला है इस में कुछ विरोधाभास की तरह नजर आता है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को तोड़ कर के अलग अलग प्लान्ट को अलग अलग कम्पनी बनाएंगे दूसरी तरफ सभी प्लान्ट्स को मिला कर एक अलग कम्पनी एक अलग सेल बना रहे हैं और फिर उस में दूसरी और कम्पनियों को मिला दिए हैं तो एक तरफ तो आप सोचते हैं कि पुनर्गठन का अर्थ यह होता है कि अलग अलग इकाइयों को अधिक काम करने के लिए अधिक सहायता दी जाय दूसरी तरफ सभी कम्पनियों को मिला कर दिल्ली के खजाने में जकड़ कर रखा जाय यह कौन सी बात है समझ में नहीं आती है। तो यह आप स्पष्ट करें कि अलग-अलग कम्पनियों को अलग अलग फंक्शन करने देना चाहते हैं या जो एक छोटी कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की थी उस को एक बड़ी कम्पनी के रूप में, सेल के रूप में दिल्ली में जकड़ना चाहते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस पुनर्गठन का मौलिक आधार तो यही रहेगा कि नीचे की स्टील मिल्स को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार रहे काम करने का और विकेन्द्रीकरण के आधार पर हम उन को अपना काम दे दें सरकार की तरफ से जितना हो सकता है। लेकिन कोआर्डिनेशन सुपरविज़न और अपनी नीतियों का संचालन देखने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि एक छतरी ऐसी ऊपरी संगठन अवश्य बना रहे जिस से कि हम सब काम की देख रेख करते रहें।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: After taking over this ministry, does the hon. Minister feel that this monolithic organisation SAIL has become unwieldy and is he in favour of breaking it up? If so what is the alternative that he envisages?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is no question of any alternative to the holding company as such. SAIL has been constituted after a lot of experience and functioning of HSL and the individual units. We are watching the usefulness and utility of the several

units which are formed for integration or for separate functioning. It is the intention of Government to give very serious thought to the question as to whether and to what extent this restructuring can be done with regard to the establishment of a better relationship between the units that are functioning and the coordinating unit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the work of restructuring be taken up in such a way that the holding company will not only be an instrument to process all Government shares in HSL and public sector iron and coking coal mining units, but it will also act as an effective agency on behalf of the financial institutions in relation to shares held by them in private sector steel plants?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: All such considerations are before the Government. It is a suggestion for action. I hope the hon. Member will not expect that I should spell out all those functions.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what prompted him to take the role of international scrapman for importing scrap from abroad. Is there not enough scrap available inside the country? If there is so much of scrap at home, what prompted him to make that statement that he is looking for scrap from abroad?

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid, this is not relevant to the main question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान कुछ समाचार पत्रों द्वारा की गई इस आलोचना की ओर गया है कि स्वर्गीय श्री मोहन कुमार मंगलम ने जो कुछ किया था मालवीय जी उस पर पानी फेर रहे हैं ? क्या उन का ध्यान इस टिप्पणी की ओर भी गया है कि सरकार की हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है और हर मंत्री के साथ नीति बदलती है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सबसे पहले तो यह सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि स्वर्गीय मोहन कुमार मंगलम जी की जो नीति है उस पर किसी रूप में किसी माने में पानी नहीं फेरा जा रहा है और माननीय सदस्य की नितान्त भ्रान्ति हो गई है इस तरह से। शायद किसी ऐसे ही अखबार में इन्होंने पढ़ा होगा जिस के अन्दर उन की विशेष रुचि होगी या जिस से विशेष प्रेम वह रखते होंगे।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि छतरी ऐसा कुछ सेल बनाएंगे तो यह जो मिनिस्ट्री है उस का क्या फंक्शन होगा और छतरी जो होगी उस का क्या फंक्शन होगी ? क्या दोनों रहेंगे। (व्यवधान) . .

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अभी यह सही कहा गया किसी की तरफ से कि छतरी को पकड़ने वाले तो मिनिस्टर ही होते हैं।

Increase in Salaries and allowances of Jawans

*650. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries and allowances of the Defence forces and particularly of jawans have been raised sufficiently to neutralise the general rise in prices during the last three years;

(b) if so, the facts threabout; and

(c) what increment has been or is being effected in the pay and other emoluments of the Armed Forces keeping in view the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Pending the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, set up in April 1970, certain increases have been sanctioned from time to time as a measure of immediate relief to the Armed Forces personnel. Brief details are as under:-

(i) Three instalments of Interim Reliefits were sanctioned at the same rates and from the same dates as admissible to Central Government Civilian employees on the basis of the Interim Reports of the Third Pay Commission.

(ii) Pending the over-all review of the structure of emoluments by the Pay Commission, the following benefits in cash and kind were granted to the Armed Forces personnel w.e.f. 1st September, 1970 to ameliorate the difficult conditions under which the Defence Services have to work for prolonged periods:-

(a) *Officers*:

(i) increase in Kit Maintenance Allowance from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p.m.;

(ii) increase in special disturbance allowance from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 p.m.;

(iii) increase in renewal of outfit allowance from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 every seven years;

(iv) increase in annual upkeep allowance to officers of the Military Nursing Service from Rs. 240 to Rs. 360.

(v) extension of Form 'D' travel concessions to officers of the rank of Colonel and above.

(b) *Personnel below officer rank.*

Increase of Rs. 4 p.m. in high altitude/special compensatory/clothing allowance and hardlying money.

(iii) Keeping in view the rise in prices, additional dearness allowance in two instalments at the same rates and with effect from the same dates as admissible to Central Government Civilian employees was sanctioned provisionally for Armed Forces personnel. Orders about further increases in dearness allowance based on civil orders will be issued as soon as revised scales of pay are promulgated.

2. As regards the scales of pay of Armed Forces personnel, these will be revised keeping in view the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the decisions already taken by the Government in respect of civilian employees and other relevant factors. A decision on this question is expected to be taken shortly. Pending a decision, Armed Forces personnel below officer rank, have been sanctioned the following lumpsum 'on account' payments, as a measure of immediate relief, against arrears that may become due to them on the

implementation of the recommenda tions of the Pay Commission:—

Rank	Amount (Rs)
(i) Boys	75
(ii) Recruits on normal entry rates. . . .	100
(iii) Recruits on Matric entry rates/young soldiers/ Apprentices and Ordinary Seamen under training/ Aircraft/Apprentices and Airmen under training .	150
(iv) NCsE, Sepoys and equivalents	from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200
(v) Naiks and equivalents.	from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350
(vi) Havildars and equivalents.	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
(vii) Naib Subedars, Subedars and equivalents. . .	325
(viii) Subedar Majors and equivalents. . . .	500
(ix) Hony. Capt./Hony. Lieut. and equivalents . .	700

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल था कि जो महगी देश मे बढ़ी है और फौज के लोग खास कर जवानो के परिवारो को जो उस महगी का मुकाबिला करना पड रहा है उस मे क्या इतनी वृद्धि की गई है जिस से कि पूरी महगी का न्यूट्रालाइजेशन हो गया हो और अभी जो अन्तरिम रिलीफ मे कमीशन के मुताबिक दिया गया है उस को देने मे मिविलियन की जो हालत है जिन के लिए मैं यह भी कह दू कि बाहर के लोगो को कुछ अगल बगल मे भी पाने का मौका मिल जाता है मेरा मतलब नाजायज आमदनी और रिश्वत से है फौज के जवानो के लिए वह मौका नही है तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उस के लिए विशेष सुविधा कोई देने का ख्याल है या नही ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण मैंने सभा पटल पर रखा है उस में काफी विस्तृत रूप से बताया गया है कि क्या हम ने इन को अन्तरिम सहायता दी है । अब सवाल रहा अन्तिम निर्णय लेने का तो हम ने इस के बारे में एक बहुत विस्तृत कागज मंत्रिमडल के लिए तैयार किया है जो मंत्रिमंडल के सामने विचाराधीन है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब वह पास हो जायगा तो हमारी फौजों में जो नौजवान काम करते है उन की आवश्यकताएं हमारे जो साधन है उन के अन्तर्गत जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम पूरी कर सकते हैं, वह पूरी होगी ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : न्यूट्रालाइज हुआ या नही । अभी तक जितना दिया है वह न्यूट्रालाइज करने के लिए ही तो दिया है ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वही तो मैंने कहा जितनी भी बढौत्तरी की जा रही है उसी को ध्यान मे रख कर की जा रही है । अगर कीमतें नही बढ़ती तो यह सवाल ही नही उठता ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हमारे फौजी नियमो का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी ब्रिटिश जमाने से चला आ रहा है जिस की वजह से अफसरो और जवानो का फौजी रिश्ता अभी भी उसी पुराने आधार पर चल रहा है जहा एक फौजी जवान अफसर के साथ भोजन नाश्ता नहीं कर सकता, खेल नहीं सकता, रह नही सकता । क्या इस में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है? जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली में फौज के जवानों को

सहूलियतें दी जायें फौज के अफसरों की पदोन्नति के मामले में जवानों के लिये ज्यादा गुंजाइश की जाए, कम से कम अफसरों की आधी तादाद पदोन्नति से पूरी की जाय, जो सीधी भरती होती है उस को आधे से अधिक न रखा जाय—इन प्रश्नों के बारे में आप के क्या विचार हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल उठाया गया है, जिस का इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question was very specific. Now, your supplementary is about the broad policy of the Government. So far as a part of it relates to the main Question, the Minister can answer only that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The relevancy or irrelevancy of the supplementary has to be decided by you, Sir. I personally feel that this particular question which the hon. Member has raised, although valid and could also be asked, has nothing to do with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is off the point. I told him so.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the steep rise in prices of various commodities in the country, it is not clear from the statement what the Government is doing about the pensioners who are already drawing a very meagre amount and are under equal hardships.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is also being considered.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In the statement laid on the Table of the House, it is stated:

"Keeping in view the rise in prices, additional dearness allowance in two instalments at the same rates and with effect from the same dates as admissible to Central Government civilian employees was sanctioned provisionally for Armed Forces personnel...."

Further, it says:

"Orders about further increases in dearness allowance based on civil orders will be issued as soon as revised scales of pay are promulgated."

May I know when the revised scales of pay are going to be promulgated?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are trying to expedite it.

Economic relations with West Asian Oil Rich Nations

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*652. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of coordination at Government level to process expeditiously new proposals of economic cooperation with the West Asian Oil rich nations is proving a major hurdle in achieving any perceptible progress in the desired direction; and

(b) whether it is due to the fact that no single department has been assigned the responsibility of the quick follow up action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: No supplementary.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: In the negotiations of economic deals between this country and West Asian countries, no less than 6 or 7 Ministries are separately involved, that is, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals, the Ministry of Steel and Mines, the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

It is understandable that these Ministries are to be consulted at one stage or another. But it would be rather expecting too much of the Government that all these Ministries would be able to coordinate their efforts by themselves. Does not the Government think of putting up one agency, at least entrusting the responsibility to one Ministry or one agency, which can handle it properly?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The agency already exists. It is the Economic Division in the Ministry of External Affairs. It does all the coordinating work and the work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

DR H. P. SHARMA *rose*—

MR SPEAKER: Only one question. I do not want to depart from the practice. We will have to reconsider, if the first Member does not ask even one question, what about the second Member.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: May I cite one concrete example? The deal about Kudremukh iron ore export to Iran was almost negotiated. There are very redeeming and creditable features in this; I would not deny. But what I wish to bring to your notice is this. The last part of the negotiations did not come through because the Government found out that they did not have the required amount of shipping; they contracted the Shipping Corporation, and the Shipping Corporation wanted time to contact the Planning Commission whether they would be willing to provide funds for buying 30,000 tonnes of shipping. I want to bring to your notice this kind of lack of coordination. What has Government to say about this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): May I have your permission, Sir, to reply to this question as it concerns the Ministry of Steel and Mines? Firstly, it is not a fact that the negotiations have been completely finalised. They are on the point of being finalised. All the matters that have emerged as a result of the general agreement between the two countries to develop Khudremukh iron ore mines are being considered, and there is no difficulty which has so far been noticed about lack of shipping facilities between the two countries. There are other points which are being considered. Next month the team is coming here. We shall pursue the matter. I do not think there will be any difficulty in finalising this.

Coal Stocks at Dhanbad

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*653. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal stocks at Dhanbad have reached a crisis proportion as there is no space for such a huge pile-up to store:

(b) whether at some points this pile-up is endangering the smooth rail traffic and is in danger of catching fire; and

(c) the steps being taken to lift this coal and supply it to the units facing closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The stock of coal that BCCL in the Dhanbad area has increased from 19 lakh tonnes on 1st February 1974 to 19.77 lakh tonnes on 1st April, 1974. The stock of hard coke during the same period increased from 250,000 tonnes to 305,000 tonnes. In some collieries the accumulation of stocks has proved inconvenient. However, adequate measures are being taken in consultation with the railway authorities for despatch

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The answer is most evasive and unconvincing. We find from the statement that hardly 0.77 lakh tonnes have been the increase in the stock of coal, and hardly 50,000 tonnes have been the increase in the stock of hard coke. But there is such a huge pile-up there that it is

not possible to work even, and actually a coal-miner was electrocuted by a live wire. Under these circumstances, I want to know whether there is any coordination between the Railway Ministry and the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I also want to know whether the Steel Minister is trying to carry coal by arranging wagons on behalf of the Steel Ministry, whether that is being envisaged.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Regarding coordination between the Railway Ministry and the Steel and Mines Ministry, there is full coordination in this matter. But it is a question of allotment of wagons. We require a large number of wagons to carry the coal from the producing centre to the consuming centre But unfortunately the availability of wagons was not there and that is why the stock has piled up. Not only that, due to the increase in the price of diesel oil, the road despatches have also come down. Therefore, the stock has gradually gone up.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: From the press reports it appears that in Jharia coal-fields one miner was electrocuted by a live wire. May I know what steps the Ministry of Steel and Mines have taken to give compensation to that worker and what arrangements have been made to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: That is altogether a different question.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि कोयला जमा हो गया है लेकिन मूवमेंट के सम्बन्ध में धनबाद के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट का कहना है कि मूवमेंट में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है और डी० सी० सी० एल० के एक अधिकारी का कहना है कि वैगन के मूवमेन्ट में कमी हो जाने के कारण कोयले के मूवमेंट में गड़बड़ी आ गई है। अब इस विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि फिर जमा होने का कारण क्या हो सकता है और क्या उत्पादन और मांग में कोई कौंप्राडिनेशन है ? यदि कोप्राडिनेशन है तो जमा होने का क्या कारण है ? साथ ही वे यूनिटस जो कोयले के अभाव में बन्द हो गए हैं वे कौन कौन हैं और कहां अवस्थित हैं और उनको बन्दी के कारण अबतक कितना घाटा उठाना पड़ा है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Hon. Members are aware that even in the month of November 1973 there was indiscipline among some of the railway employees and there were strikes in the Eastern Division. Not only that, again in the month of February, the train examiners also had gone on strike and for that reason, coal from the eastern region could not be moved and, therefore, it had gradually accumulated.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is clear that on the 1st of February, the amount of coal at the pitheads was 19 lakhs tonnes and on 1st of April. the coal stocks at the pitheads were 19.77 lakhs. So, we find that despite the attempts made to disperse this coal or move it out of the pitheads from the Dhanbad colliery, still there is a big gap or a big lump of coal that has been deposited, to the extent of 77,000 tonnes in the course of sixty days. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the daily production of coal in that area is and whether it is more than a thousand tonnes and what is the daily dispersal from that area. Even then, in the course of 60 days, 77,000 tonnes have stockpiled.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I do not have the figures of daily production but I have got the monthly production, that is, 13.56 lakhs tonnes.

श्री भागीरथ झंझवार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि कोयले की कमी संदानों पर नहीं है। अभी यह बात कही जाती है कि रेलों में हड़ताल के कारण कोयला पहुंच नहीं पाता है इसलिए कारखाने बन्द हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं

कि धनबाद और रूरकेला कोई खान हुरी पर नहीं हैं लेकिन अभी जैसा कि अखबार में आया है रूरकेला स्टील प्लान्ट बन्द हो गया है और कारण यह बताया गया है कि कोयला न मिलने के कारण वह बन्द है तो जो पश्चिम के कारखाने हैं या पश्चिम के हिस्से हैं वहां पर कोयला नहीं पहुच पाता है लेकिन पूर्वी हिस्से मे भी कोयला क्यो नही पहुच रहा है ? जो कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है उसको आस पास के इलाके मे भी नही पहुचाया जा रहा है इसका क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) पहली बात तो यह सही नही है कि रूरकेला का कारखाना बन्द हो गया है। न रूरकेला का कारखाना बन्द हुआ है और न भिलाई का कारखाना बन्द हुआ है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि वह कारखाने जितना कोयला चाहते हैं उतना कोयला उनके पास नही पहुच रहा है और इसके लिए किसी एक मिनिस्ट्री या डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर दोष लगाना हमारे लिए मुनासिब नही होगा। हम पूरी तौर से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस समय जो मौजूदा दिक्कते हैं जैसे स्ट्राइक है तरह तरह के तनाव समाज मे आ गए हैं उनको सुलझाने से ही उत्पादन मे वृद्धि हो सकती है। इन तनावो का सुलझाने के लिए सरकार चाहे वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री हो रेल मिनिस्ट्री हो या हमारी मिनिस्ट्री हो पूरी कोशिश कर रही है और मैं इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हू कि जबतक यह तनाव नही सुलझेंगे एफिशिएन्सी नही बढ़ेगी हमारे मूवमेंट की डिपार्टमेंट की और सभी जगह काम करने वालो की तबतक उत्पादन में सतोषजनक वृद्धि नही हो सकेगी।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि धनबाद की भांति देश के अन्य भागो मे भी जैसे मध्य प्रदेश स्थित चिरमिरी और विश्रामपुर खानों में काफी मात्रा मे कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है और वहा के लोगो ने आपको बताया है कि यदि समय पर कोयला नहीं उठा तो उसमें आग लगने की भी सम्भावना हो सकती है यदि थोड़ा पानी भी गिर गया तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहां से तुरन्त कोयला उठाया जाये इसके लिए आपने कौन से प्रयत्न किए हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय यह बात सही है कि कोयला बहुत जमा हो गया और जगह जगह पर कोयले के दबाव से और घिस जाने से आग भी लग सकती है लेकिन सरकार पूरा प्रयत्न करती है लेकिन कभी कभी उधर कोयले का मूवमेंट बढ़ जाता है और कभी कभी रूक जाता है जिसके कारण मैंने आपको बता दिए हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा मन्त्री जी के अलावा हम भी जानते है कि कोयला खदानो पर कोयले का ढेर हो गया है और अब सवाल उस को कहा रखा जाये यह पैदा हो गया है कारण यह है कि रेल के वैगन नही मिल रहे हैं लेकिन अभी हड़ताल तो है नही इसलिये रेल के डिब्बे मिलने मे अभी कोई बाधा नही होनी चाहिए। रेल गाडिया ना इसलिए बन्द कर दी गई है कि उनको कोयला नही मिल रहा है। मैं समस्तीपुर डिवीजन से आ रहा हू वहा पर समस्तीपुर-जयनगर लाइन पर चार मे से तीन गाडिया बन्द हो गई है क्योकि कोयला नही मिल रहा है। तो गाडियो इसलिए बन्द है कि कोयला नही मिल रहा है और कोयले का ढेर इसलिए है कि गाडी नही मिल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति मे मैं जानना चाहुगा क्या इस बात मे सच्चाई है कि पुराने कोयला खदानो के जो मालिक है उनके जरिए कोयले के वितरण का काम किया जा रहा है और वे जानबूझ कर कम कोयला इसलिए ले जाते हैं कि ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचकर उनको अधिक मुनाफा मिल जाता है और उन्हें विश्वास दिलाया गया हैं ऊपर के अधिकारियो के द्वारा, उसमे पता नही मिनिस्ट्री के भी कुछ लोग हैं या नही, कि अगर कोयले का सकट पैदा

हो और जनता में असंतोष हो तो कोयले की खानों का अराष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा और वह पुराने मालिकों के हवाले कर दी जायेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय यह कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं मैंने बिहार, बंगाल या दूसरी जगह ट्रक्स को रिक्वीजिशन करके कोयला पहुंचाया जाये जहां तक वह पहुंचाया जा सकता है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय रेलवे में जाब्ते से हड़तालें न शुरू हुई हों लेकिन गैर-जाब्ते से भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में छोटी मोटी हड़तालें, वाजबी इसके कि उनके लीडर कभी चाहते हों या नहीं, होती रहती हैं। मेरी राय में इसमें नीचे के स्तर पर जो लोग स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं, वे जो आल इंडिया यूनियन्स हैं उनके कहने सुनने में नहीं चल रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है क्योंकि जगह जगह पर लोग मनमाने तौर पर जो चाहते हैं करते हैं। जहां तक सड़क से ट्रान्सपोर्ट करने का सवाल है वह कुछ तो हो रहा है। रिक्वीजिशन करने की बात सरकार ने सोची नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें एक तरफ कोयला तो पहुंच जायेगा दूसरी तरफ डीजल आयल का भी खर्चा होगा और डीजल आयल भी बहुत महंगा है। इसलिए इस बात पर भी माननीय सदस्यों को विचार करना होगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा मैंने पूछा था कि पुराने मालिकों के जरिए से कोयले का वितरण हो रहा है और वे जानबूझ कर कम कोयला ले जाते हैं।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय पता होगा नहीं लेकिन अगर नहीं होता होगा तो मैं उसकी जांच करूंगा और देखूंगा।

SHRI K. LAKKHAPPA: Sir, Q. No. 655 may also be taken up along with 654.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we can take up Q No. 655 along with this. Is the hon Member, Shri K. K. Shetty present here?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is not here. But, I am here.

MR. SPEAKER: How can we link that up in his absence? He may not be prepared to get it linked.

So, we shall take up Q. No. 654 Shri Sethi.

Derecognition of Medical Colleges by All India Medical Council

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*654 **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**
SHRI M M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English Newspaper daily the All India Medical Council has decided to recommend to his Ministry derecognition of nine private medical colleges out of ten in the country; if so, their names and locations,

(b) whether the colleges not only admitted double the permissible number of students, but they also had no facilities for the extra seats,

(c) whether there has been a practice of accepting cheques of "donations" to the tune of Rs. 35,000 a seat; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) There were press reports in certain newspapers referring to a decision of the Medical Council of India to recommend derecognition of the following nine medical colleges:

Andhra Pradesh:

(1) Rangaraya Medical College Kakinada	Privtae
(2) Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal	Private

Karnataka:

(3) Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	Government
(4) Medical College, Bellary	Government
(5) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal	Private
(6) Medical College, Gulbarga	Private
(7) J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum	Private
(8) J.J M. Medical College Devangere	Private

Maharastra:

Dr V.M. Medical College, Sholapur recently taken over by Maharashtra Govt)	Private

(b) It was reported that the above-mentioned medical colleges admitted beyond the permissible number of students even though they did not have adequate facilities for the extra students.

(c) Government medical colleges do not charge any capitation fee or donation Some Private medical colleges, however, charge capitation fee and some of them take donations also. The amounts charged vary from college to college.

(d) The recommendation of the Medical Council of India as reported in the newspapers, has just been received by the Government of India. It will be considered in consultation with the State Governments and Universities concerned.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, in the statement it has been stated that the recommendation of the Medical Council of India as reported in the newspapers, has just been received by the Government of India. It will be considered in consultation with the State Governments and Universities concerned. And it is under consideration in consultation with State Governments concerned.

So, may I ask in this context whether, when they are considering the report of the Medical Council of India, they will take into consideration the interests of the future careers of the students also while according recognition to these colleges. Also I would like to know further whether these medical colleges admitted students beyond the permissible limit and whether the Medical Council of India is aware of this fact or not.

DR KARAN SINGH: Sir, with regard to the first part of this question certainly when this matter is considered, the interests of the students will be kept very carefully in mind. With regard to second part of his question, I am not quite clear. The Medical Council of India must have taken into consideration various relevant considerations.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My second part of the question is this. Is the Medical Council of India aware of the fact that the medical colleges increase the strength of students beyond the permissible limit?

MR SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the increase in strength is with or without the knowledge of the Medical Council.

DR KARAN SINGH: The Medical Council has made their recommendations in view of this fact.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My second supplementary is this.

MR. SPEAKER: You said second supplementary but this is the third one. Anyway I allow you one more supplementary.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My second supplementary is this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no harm if you say 'my third supplementary is this'.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, in the paper it is reported that these medical colleges get Rs. 25,000/- per seat. In view of this, I want to know whether Government has put in any restriction with regard to this both for the private as well as for Government Medical Colleges. Is the Government in a position to see that these colleges may not resort to such charges in future?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The list includes both Government and Private Colleges. Government Colleges do not charge any capitation fees. As regards private colleges, the question of what should be done when such colleges charge such capitation fees is under consideration and we are contemplating bringing in some legislation to regulate the functioning of these colleges who charge capitation fees The whole matter has got to be very carefully looked into keeping in mind the interests of students concerned as stated by the hon. Member.

DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: As regards Jamnagar Medical College, may I know whether the demands of the students for recognition will be considered by Government again or not?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As regards Jamnagar Medical College, that is not the one in regard to which the Medical Council of India has made any recommendation at the present moment.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wonder whether you, Mr. Speaker, have been able to read the statement in full because it makes a very interesting, and sad, reading. There are two government colleges....

AN HON. MEMBER: Three.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am limiting myself to the statement. The statement mentions two government colleges in Karnataka among others, which are involved in this. One college in Maharashtra was recently taken over by the Government of Maharashtra. Are these government colleges also guilty of admitting more students than their capacity? The Minister says that capitation fees are not charged by government colleges. But, do these government colleges also admit more students? Secondly, when the Medical Council of India clearly proposes derecognition, is it necessary to consult the Universities and States in greater detail, because I understand that when the Medical Council says 'No', normally the Universities accept the Council's recommendation?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are two government colleges in this and one recently taken over. They have also, according to the Medical Council of India, made admissions more than they should. According to the Indian Medical Council Act which regulates the functioning of these colleges, the procedure is that when a recommendation of this sort is received by us, we can send it back to the States and get their comments as well as the comments of the concerned Universities. I may add that I have been in touch with the State Health Ministers concerned because this report has created a great deal of excitement and tension. They have assured me that they would do whatever is necessary to improve standards But what we are doing now, according to the procedure, is to send the recommendations to the State Governments, ask them to get the comments of the Universities and let us have them along with their own comments as soon as possible so that we can further process the matter.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid I will not be able to accommodate all of you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Indian Medical Council** has taken....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use such words about the Medical Council. It is not in good taste.

**Expanged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So you agree that this word may be deleted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Since several medical colleges including two government colleges in Karnataka are involved and thousands of students are affected, I would like to ask a question in the interest of the students who are studying in these medical colleges, including those in those colleges in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra which are involved in this, about which a recommendation has been made for derecognition I would like to know whether the Ministry has been sleeping over the matter with respect to the admission of students in the medical colleges for the last so many years. The Medical Council of India coming into this and recommending derecognition of the so medical colleges has created a furore even in Karnataka. There is a lot of unrest among the medical college students So far as this issue is concerned, I am not interested in any....

MR. SPEAKER: Is this a question or speech?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not pleading for any private college or for any capitation fee being taken. I am very glad he is going to take steps regarding stoppage of capitation fees, donations and other things. In order to safeguard the interests of the students who are already admitted in these medical colleges, what assurance is the hon. Minister going to give and what steps is he going to take in the context of the drastic steps suggested by the Medical Council?

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I say at the outset that there is no question of our having slept over this matter? When we receive the recommendation of the Medical Council of India, we take very prompt action on it. We are doing it.

The point with regard to the interest and welfare of the students is a very important one. I said this in my talks with the State Health Ministers. They were also greatly disturbed. I said we have got to balance two things. On the one hand, we must look after their interest. On the other, we must ensure maintenance of standards. Both these things will be kept very closely in mind.

Several hon. members *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Do you not think we should proceed on to the next question?

AN. HON. MEMBER: This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: The best thing is to pass on to the next question. There are so many of you getting up.

Alleged failure to have effective co-ordination between C.M.A. and Railways

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*656. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directors of Coal Mines Authority Limited, have failed to make effective co-ordination between themselves and the Railways for the purpose of coal movement and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I was expecting a positive explanation but the answer is in the negative. May I know from the hon Minister whether he is aware of the reports very often appearing in the press last month, of statements made by the coal-producing agencies as well as the railway authorities, at differ-

ent levels, blaming each other and making charges and counter-charges, direct and indirect. in regard to inadequate transport facilities and shortage of coal? This is creating a very vicious atmosphere in the country apart from hampering the smooth working in the departments and affecting the industrial development and creating confusion in the minds of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: My question is whether the Government is aware of this and, if so, what positive measures are to be taken so that this co-ordination is secured and no room is left in the future for such non-coordination and for so much loss in the country in the industrial units.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: There is no controversy over this point of co-ordination. The point is only that there were some unfore-seen difficulties on the part of the railways and, as you know, there was some unrest among the railway employees at that time because of which wagons could not move and that is one of the reasons why coal could not be moved from the pit-heads to the consuming centres.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I would like to have some information whether, apart from this co-ordination, the Government is considering other means of transport like road transport, water transport by barges, ropeways and also pipelines, and if so, what is the progress so far made.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: A committee was appointed for the purpose of looking after the transportation and distribution of coal and it is meeting from time to time along with the railways also, and it has recommended a number of things which are then followed up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की जो यह कमी हुई है, यह मूल रूप से कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से हुई है । पहले बागीज मिल जाती थी लेकिन जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां थीं, वे कुछ ले दे कर, पैसा दे कर बागीज ले लिया करती थी । पहले उन को प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से रिश्वत मिल जाती थी और बागीज भी उन को मिल जाती थी लेकिन अब क्योंकि उन को रिश्वत नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए बागीज भी नहीं मिल पाती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप ने उस दिन भी पूछा था ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: He knows it better than us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का इलाज क्या है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We will look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन्होंने क्या बताया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहते हैं कि आप जानते होंगे हम को पता नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस के लिये आप जांच कर सकते हैं । राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले कभी बागीज की दिक्कत नहीं थी । रेलवे मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 7 हजार बागीज गायब हैं और यह कहते हैं कि हम को बागीज मिलती नहीं हैं । इस बात की यह जांच करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी इन से इतला ले लें और जांच करवा लें ।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर 'नहीं' में दिया है और दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह की जो समिति समन्वय के लिए बनी है, उस समिति की सिफ़ारिशों के ऊपर सरकार अमल कर सकी है और क्या सोफ्ट कोक को प्रति दिन 300 टन वेगन मिलती हैं, क्या हार्ड कोक को प्रति दिन 200 टन वेगन मिलती हैं और क्या बिग बरनर्स को प्रति दिन 300 वेगन मिलती हैं ? सरकार का इस बारे में क्या जवाब है ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: There was some difficulty in coal movement and therefore sufficient quantities of coal could not be moved. At the same time the demand for coal in the steel plants, cement factories and power houses had gone up. Naturally we are looking into the supply position of these major undertakings.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: In view of the gap which is opening up now between coal production and coal movement, would the Minister consider and tell us what will be the position at the end of this year if this situation is projected? Would not a disastrous consequence emerge by December 1974 unless we take urgent remedial measures to find out alternative solutions to the entire problem of coal movement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): We are very much alive to the situation that had been referred to by the hon. Member. It is our serious effort to see that, as we proceed in the next two months, there are substantial improvements with regard to the movement of coal and the stocks accumulated at the pitheads are dispersed to proper places.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whenever the question of movement of coal by railways from pitheads to other places is raised, the same answer is given that due to certain troubles of train movement created by the railwaymen, coal movement is affected. I want to know whether the Government has made an assessment about the rate of dislocation and about the rate of movement of coal at the time when there was some trouble on the railways and at the time when the railways were functioning normally?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: When the Railways were functioning normally, movement of coal was more satisfactory than what it is today. Since sometime back there has been some deterioration in the movement of goods due to certain situations created in the railways and also due to the fact that things had got out of control and the trade union leadership or we ourselves were not able to persuade the workers to help or cooperate so far as the movement of coal or other commodities is concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered. I asked whether any assessment had been made. He says it is satisfactory. That does not mean that an assessment had been made.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The hon. Member should, in my opinion, never assume that the Government did not make all these assessments. They watch the situation very carefully and they make comparative assessments and also come to certain conclusions on the basis of which they start acting.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: A few days back, there was a report in many of the newsapers that the steel mills will again face a crisis because of the shortage of coal and non-availability of wagons, and according to Press reports, many of the steel mills have got only six days' coal requirements. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is a fact that we are, unfortunately, working marginally so far as our stocks of coal in the steel mills are concerned. We are taking proper steps to see that more and more coal is rushed to the steel mills.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Srinivasan Committee on saving of Steel

*649. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srinivasan Committee has suggested both short term and long term measures which would lead to saving of steel, on an average of, one million ton yer year;

(b) if so, the important short term and long term measures suggested by the Committee, and

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestions and if so the particulars of the suggestions wich have been accepted for implementation by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA) (a) The Srinivasan Committee has suggested short term and long term measures which would lead to saving in steel It has been estimated that the short term measures might result in saving of 4 74 lakh tonnes and the long term measures in saving of 2 8 lakh tonnes The total comes to 0 75 million tonnes and not 1 million tonne

(b) Copies of the Report are available in Parliament House Library However the important recommendations for short term and long term implementation are as follows —

Short term Measures

1 Production and use of cold twisted deformed mild steel bars in place of plain round bars as reinforcement in reinforced concrete structure

2 Adoption of improved methods of steel and concrete structure design?

3 Use of substitute material of construction wherever feasible such as reinforced and reinforced concrete structure in place of steel structure, load bearing brick walls in place of reinforced concrete cement colums, asbestos cement sheets in place of corrugated sheets for roofing and side sheeting etc and use of precast blocks

4 Production of rolled light sections by steel plants

5 Revision of Indian Standard Design Codes permitting higher permissible stresses and lower load factors for design of reinforced concrete cement and steel structure

Long term measures

1 Use of cold twisted deformed bars with higher proof stress

2 Use of timber for building construction

3 Production of weather resistant steel

4 Production of low-alloy high strength steel

5 Production of parallel flange beams and automatic fabrication of welded beams

(c) The recommendations have been considered by Government There are some constraints in implementation of certain recommendations, such as availability of cement, availability of suitable grade of bricks timber etc and technological constrains in production of some categories of steel It would also be necessary to have the recommendations regarding changes in design examined further by other concerned authorities like I SI CWPS and CPWD etc as to the extent to which it would be feasible to adopt them in practice This is being further examined

Amendment of Minimum Wages Act

*651 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state

(a) whether the workers employed on piece rate basis suffer when they are not provided with full works as there is no real protection against the loss of wages, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Minimum Wages Act so that 80 per cent of the prescribed time rate should be fall back wage or guaranteed minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) It is not unlikely that in the absence of guaranteed minimum wage, the workers on piece rates may face loss on earnings. It may be mentioned that in the notifications issued by the Central Government in their capacity as the appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages have been fixed on a time rate basis and not on piece rates.

(b) Section 3(2)(c) of the Act enables the appropriate Government of fix a minimum rate of remuneration to apply in the case of employees employed on piece work for the purpose of securing to such employees a minimum rate of wages on a time work basis i.e. a guaranteed time rate. The question whether this can take care of all employments covered by the Act will be examined.

Recognition of Medical Colleges in Karnataka by All India Medical Council

*655. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the principles observed in recognising Medical Colleges by the All India Medical Council;

(b) whether all Medical Colleges in Karnataka have been recognised: and

(c) if not, the number of medical colleges not recognised in Karnataka and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Medical Council of India have prescribed specific criteria in respect of accommodation, staff, equipment, training and teaching facilities, which should be fulfilled before a Medical College is recognised.

(b) and (c). There are nine medical colleges in Karnataka of these, three medical colleges are yet to be recognised. According to the Medical Council of India, there are deficiencies in the facilities available in these colleges.

Withdrawal of C.M.A. Concessions to Industries

*657. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Consumers' Association have represented to Government that after nationalisation of non-coking coal mines, industires have had to pay upto 20 per cent more for their coal because the coal Mines Authority has withdrawn concessions which the industries had been enjoying earlier; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it and also whether withdrawing of concesions has contributed to the price-rise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Authority has not increased the coal prices which were prevailing at the time of the take-over of the mines. As a Government undertaking it has, however, streamlined the credit facilities which were being given by individual private companies as per their own set of procedure. It is not possible to assess the effect of this on the cost of coal for different industries now could this be attributed as the reason for price rise as there are a number of factors which contribute to the ultimate cost at the consumption centre.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बिहार में भविष्य निधि लागू करना

*658. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भविष्य निधि कार्यालय का बिहार में भविष्य निधि लागू करने का कार्य बहुत असन्तोषजनक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इसके लागू करने के कार्य का विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इसे बिहार में लागू करने के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में लागू करने के कार्य की स्थिति इस प्रकार है : —

वर्ष	अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाये गए कारखानों प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
1972—73	99
1973—74	101

(घ) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 स्वयं अपनी शक्ति के बल पर लागू होता है और मालिकों का यह कानूनी दायित्व है कि वे भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों से किसी पत्र की प्रतिक्षा किए बिना अधिनियम के लागू होने की तारीख से उसके उपबन्धों का अनुपालन करें। तथापि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चौकसी बरतता है कि अधिनियम के अधीन आने योग्य कोई कारखाना/प्रतिष्ठान कानूनी उपबन्धों का अनुपालन करने में टाल-मटोल न करे। भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों को कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण करें कि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आ सकने योग्य कोई भी प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर न रहे ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिया गया रोजगार

*659. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा-निवृत्ति से पूर्व नवीन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम लागू होने से गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार मिला है; और

(ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अधिक अच्छे रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य-क्रमों तथा प्रशिक्षण की अवधि में क्या परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० वी० पटनायक) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया और उसी अवधि के दौरान सेवाओं से मुक्त किए गए

और पुनर्वास सहायता के पात्र व्यक्तियों की संख्या के संबंध में प्रतिशतता निम्नांकित हैं -

वर्ष	प्रतिशतता
1971	59 3 प्रतिशत
1972	31.6 प्रतिशत
1973	23 3 प्रतिशत

(अनंतिम) 1973 के लिए अद्यतन सूचना का अभी संकलन किया जा रहा है।

सेवा मुक्ति पूर्व प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया जाता है उनका अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता। इन आकड़ों का संकलन व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि सेवा मुक्ति के पश्चात् रोजगार का मुक्ति से पूर्व प्रशिक्षण से संबंध हो।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के अतिरिक्त मधुमक्खी पालन, बागवानी, कुक्कुट पालन, डेरी उद्योग, निर्यात प्रलेखन वैज्ञानिक कृषि के नए पाठ्यक्रम और जीवन बीमा निगम एजेन्सी चलाए गए हैं। 1974 के लिए निम्नलिखित नए पाठ्यक्रमों की योजना बनाई गई है :—

(1) टी वी सेटों की मरम्मत सर्विस।

(2) टी वी सेटों का निर्माण / एसेम्बली।

(3) रेफ्रीजरेटरों और वातानुकूलन उपकरणों की सर्विस और मरम्मत।

(4) मोटर गाडियों, ट्रैक्टरों, पम्पों सफाई उपकरणों आदि की मरम्मत और सर्विस,

(5) औद्योगिक पैकिंग।

(6) सामग्री का प्रबंध करना।

(7) की पंचिंग।

पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि 4 सप्ताह से लेकर 2 वर्ष तक भिन्न-भिन्न है।

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की मांग और किसी विशेष व्यवसाय में रोजगार अवसरों के आधार पर नए पाठ्यक्रम चालू किए जाते हैं।

Building of a bridge on Jhelum near Sopore town in J&K

*660. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to build a bridge on Jhelum near Sopore town in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, when it is scheduled to be built?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir There is a proposal to construct a road bridge across river Jhelum at Sopore.

(b) The estimate and plans are under preparation and, after sanction, execution would be taken up.

Compensation to workers for noise-induced hearing loss

*661 SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been clearly demonstrated that workers in certain occupations suffer noise-induced hearing loss;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out; if so, how many cases have come to the notice of Government;

(c) whether any provisions have been made in labour laws to compensate for hearing loss due to effect of noise in industrial plans, and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to introduce a bill to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The central Labour Institute has completed a survey on 416 workers exposed to high noise levels in engineering operations. The preliminary analysis shows that certain workers have suffered hearing loss of varying degrees Similar surveys are planned in various other industries.

(c) At present there is no statutory provision providing for compensation for hearing loss due to occupational noise exposure.

(d) An Expert Committee is already examining the list of occupational diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and Occupational Noise-induced hearing loss will also be considered by them for inclusion in the list.

Visit by Prime Minister of Maldives

*662 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Maldives visited India during March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Maldives visited Indian from March 8 to 14, 1974.

(b) A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit of the Prime Minister of Maldives is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6683/74].

Geological Survey of Arunachal

*663. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey of Arunachal and the foot hills of Assam was conduced in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D. MALAVIYA): (a)Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the ouse

Statement

Geological Survey of Arunachal

As a result of the Surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of the important mineral de-

posits estimated in Arunachal Pra- desh are as followe:—

Mineral	Location/District	Estimated reserves (in million tonnes)
Lignite Bituminous coal	Namchik-Namphuk coalfield in Tirap District.	91·00
Graphite	Subansiri District . .	3·5
	Siang District . . .	10·35
	Lohit District .	71 00
ime Stone (Cement grade & in Part flux grade)	Lohit District . . .	53·00
Dolomite (flux grade) . .	Kameng District . .	20 00

No mineral deposit was located in the foothills of Assam. The current field season (1973-74) Programme of the Geological Survey of India with respect of Arunachal Pradesh include Geological Mapping in prospective Mineral bearing areas and investigation for basemetal, dolomite, limestone, coal and graphite in different districts and geological mapping and related studies of Geomorphological and fluvial processes in Brahmaputra Basin.

Expension of Debart Zinc Smelter, Udaipur

*664. DR H P SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion plan of the Debari Zinc Smelter at Udaipur has been revised;

(b) if so, the main features of the revised plan; and

(c) the cost of the plan and time by which the work is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b The capacity of the plant after expansion will be 45,000 tonnes of zinc per annum as against 36,000 tonnes envisaged earlier with corresponding increase in the production of bye-products, viz. sulphuric acid and cadmium. Further, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. now propose to produce 72,600 tonnes of single superphosphate and 26,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid instead of 66,000 tonnes of triple superphosphate.

(c) The total cost of the expansion at the current prices is estimated at about Rs 15 crores as against the approved cost of Rs. 10.49 crores for the capacity of 36,000 tonnes of zinc based on 1970 price. The work on the scheme is in progress and the expansion is expected to be completed by 1976-77.

Decisions at Algiers Conference of Bureau of Co-ordination of Non-Aligned Countries

*665. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased

to state whether any decisions have been taken recently at the Algiers Conference of the Bureau of Coordination of Non-Aligned countries, which are detrimental to India's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): No, Sir. The meeting adopted a "Declaration on the Middle-east and the question of Palestine" and "Final Document". Copies of these documents are available in the library of the House.

Wage-structure of dock workers

*666. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Bipartite Committee to go into the wage structure of dock workers of all the major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be appointed and whether its deliberations will be time-bound; and

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the proposed Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The question of setting up suitable machinery for revision of the existing wage structure of employees of major ports and the dock workers is under consideration.

Tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh

*667. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh were held recently under the Delhi Agreement; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the statement made by Minister of External Affairs in the House on 10th April, 1974 in this regard.

Detention of Wagons by Coal Mines for Coal loading

6397 SHRI N K. SANGHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the break-up of number of wagons detained by the coal mines for loading coal during 1971, 1972 and 1973, and

(b) the steps taken to minimise the detention of wagons by the coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The number of wagons left behind in the colliery sidings of all the coalfields for completion of loading during 1971-72 and 1973 is as under:—

1971—1,16,973 wagons (F.W)

1972—1,00,658 wagons (F.W)

1973—1,88,505 wagons (F.W)

(b) Every effort is being made by coal mines to minimise the detention of wagons, and the detentions are mostly due to reasons beyond their control like power failures, strikes, defective wagons etc.

Grants given to Indian Medical Association for Family Planning Purposes

6398. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government through the Ministry of Health have been giving grants to the Indian Medical Association for Family Planning purposes;

(b) if so, how much grant year-wise has been given to the Association till now and whether the Association has rendered accounts of utilisation of the grants received from Government from time to time; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the grant given to the Association for Family Planning purposes has actually been used for the purpose for which the grant was given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) The grants-in-aid sanctioned to the Indian Medical Association for Family Planning activities are detailed below, yearwise:—

Year	For Orientation Training Courses and International Conference	Experimental projects	Publication of Journals "Your Health" and Apka Swasthya	Total
1966-67	40,000	..	9,600	49,600
1967-68	59,897	..	9,600	69,497
1968-69	61,327	..	9,600	70,927
1969-70	50,000	9,360	9,600	68,960
1970-71	67,253	.	9,600	76,853
1971-72	30,127 1,00,000**	.	9,600	1,39,727
1972-73	..	.	..	..
1973-74	11,813	..	..	11,813

The Indian Medical Association has rendered accounts, duly audited by Chartered Accountants, in respect of all these grants except one grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned on 23-9-71 for the last Orientation Training Course.

(c) Yes, except in the case of one grant of Rs. 25,000 for which the requisite documents are still awaited.

Utilisation of Central Assistance granted for Family Planning in States

6399. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have failed to utilise fully the Central assistance for family planning programmes during 1972 and 1973 with reasons therefor and the extent of non-utilisation;

(b) the names of the States where the number of beneficiaries of family planning devices have fallen during the last two years and with reasons therefor; and

**For International Conference

(c) the names of States where the coverage of rural area i.e. the percentage of people, has shown a decline during the last two years and the steps proposed to strengthen the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal during 1972-73 and the States of Bihar. Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh during 1973-74 have failed to utilise fully the central assistance for family planning during these year. Further details are given in statement I laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6684/74].

(b) Only the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Manipur and Meghalaya have shown decline in the total number of family planning acceptors during the year 1972-73 as compared to the year 1971-72 The information received for the year 1973-74 (April, 1973 to January, 1974) is provisional and incomplete. However, on the basis of available information all the States excepting Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya and Tripura have shown some decline in terms of total acceptors.

Apart from some variations in acceptance of family planning in various States arising out of socio-economic differences, lack of sufficient inputs and communication facilities etc, the main reasons responsible for the poor performance in family planning particularly during the year 1973-74 are discontinuation of mass vasectomy camps with higher incentive money and uncertainty of the budget provision in the earlier part of the year.

(c) The State-wise complete information regarding rural'urban break-up of family planning statistics is not available from all the States for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. However. on the basis of available information, the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have shown slightly poorer performance in rural areas during the last two years. A number of steps being taken to achieve better results are given in the statement Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No LT-6684/74].

Engineering Industry hit by shortage of Steel

6400. SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the engineering industry is severely hit by the shortage of steel and other non-ferrous metals,

(b) if so, the names of such States in which major industries have been affected, and

(c) the efforts made by Government to ensure adequate supplies of the raw materials to these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c) The availability has been short of demand in respect of several categories of steel and many consuming sectors in the country may be facing the problem of inadequacy in supply. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc. a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports and streamlining of the distribution system.

As regards non-ferrous metals, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grade III Stenographers working in Defence Ministry on loan

6401. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stenographers grade IIII from other CSSS cadres working in the Ministry of Defence on loan basis;

(b) whether Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence from other cadres desiring reversion to their parent cadres have been reverted to their respective cadres;

(c) whether the Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence desiring absorption have been absorbed in the Ministry of Defence, if not the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether seniority of Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence has been protected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Stenographers Grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence from other CSSS cadres desiring absorption have not so far been absorbed in the Ministry of Defence. the question of their absorption and Protection of senority is being considered in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the concerned Cadre authorities.

Supply of Switchgears to foreign countries

6402. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big export order for switchgears has recently been secured by India from some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the value and other terms thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. a big export order for Switchgear has been secured from Cambodia.

(b) The total value of the order is Rs. 8.14 lakhs. The supply will be completed by May, 1974.

कनाडा में भारतीय डाक्टर

6403. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कनाडा स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से कनाडा में रह रहे भारतीय डाक्टरों की वर्तमान संख्या का पता लगायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : जी हां ।

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठनों की सदस्यता की पड़ताल

6404. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठनों की सदस्यता की पड़ताल प्रति दो वर्षों के बाद किया करती थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पड़ताल कब से की गई है और क्यों ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की सदस्यता की जांच-पड़तालें की गई थीं । 31 दिसम्बर,

1970 की सदस्यता के सत्यापन का कार्य 1971 के शुरू में आरम्भ किया गया था, परन्तु ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों द्वारा यह तर्क देकर प्रार्थना करने पर कि वे संसद के मध्यावधि चुनावों के कारण पूर्वव्यस्त हैं और उनमें से कुछ संगठनों द्वारा उठाए गए कतिपय प्रश्नों पर गौर किए जाने तक, यह सत्यापन कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया। बाद में यह निर्णय किया गया कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 की सदस्यता का सत्यापन कार्य शुरू किया जाए। चारों केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन, संगठनों और साथ ही चार अन्य ऐसे संगठनों को, जो अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप का दावा करते हैं, कहा गया था कि वे उस तारीख की सदस्य संख्या संबंधी अपने दावे भेजें। इनमें से दो संगठनों ने अभी तक अपने दावे नहीं भेजे हैं।

Staff from outside in preference to local unemployed at Sengrauli Coal Fields

6405. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the NCDC management of Sengrauli coal fields in Madhya Pradesh are bringing in staff from outside at the cost of the local unemployed in a wholesale way, and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to check such flouting of Government policy of providing employment to local people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES, (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Blockage of Traffic by Artillery Range in Kaimoor hills near Rewa, M.P.

6406. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the artillery range in the Kaimoor hills near Rewa in M.P. is holding up the Traffic on the Gurh Badwar Churhat road;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this problem in context of the shortage of fuel oil in the country since the blockage of the route entails a detour that inccrease the distance between Rewa and Churhat by 15 miles, and

(c) whether it is possible to hold the exercises without holding up or diverting the traffic?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The road route Gurh Badwar-Mohania —Chorhat passes through, Military Field Firing Range at Rewa notified for seven years from March, 1973. One civil bus goes from Rewa to Chorhat in the morning and returns in the evening There is very little other traffic. The traffic is not held up when exercises do not invlove firing Even when firing is carried out traffic is allowed during lull periods. The range is used by military units for field firing exercises, which cannot be held elsewhere. The holdup of traffic is minimal.

Costly machinery written off at Sengrauli Coal Fields

6407 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two dumpers and one shovel costing more than 50 lakhs have been written off in the N.C.D.C. coal fields at Sengrauli in Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the exact cost of these machines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल की कमियां

6408. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड भोपाल की कमियों को दूर करने के लिये किये गये उपाय कहां तक सहायक सिद्ध हुए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध मे और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनी मे मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारी अन्य राज्यो से आये कर्मचारियो की तुलना मे बहुत ही कम हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :(क) भोपाल के कार्यो को सुधारने के लिए किए गए उपायो के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1972–73 मे 57 करोड रु० के उत्पादन की तुलना मे 1973–74 मे 76 करोड़ रु० का उत्पादन हुआ। आगे प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही मे उत्पादिता मे सुधार करना, उत्पादो को युक्तिपूर्ण बनाना, प्रणालियो का पुनर्गठन, प्रबन्ध मे सुधार और अच्छे श्रमिक संबध सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) जी, नही। इस सगठन के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी मध्य प्रदेश के हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक भर्ती कार्यालय और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

6409. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश मे सैनिक भर्ती कार्यालय और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारेमें 21 मार्च, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4037 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य के लोगो को अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध करने के लिए केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी मांग बहुत समय से विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी नही श्रीमन् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सेना से सेवा मक्त अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी

6410. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों मे सेना से मध्य प्रदेश के कितने अधिकारियो एवं अन्य को सेवामुक्त किया गया है ,

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने लोगों को सेवामुक्त किए जाने की सभावना है , और

(ग) क्या सेना से उन्हें मुक्त किये जाने के बाद उनके पुनर्वास के किन्ही उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० वी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नही हैं। यह एकत्र की जाएगी और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) सशस्त्र सेनाओं से सेवामुक्ति के पश्चात भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपलब्ध हितारियायतों का एक विवरण संलग्न है। ये रियायतें सेना से सेवा-मुक्त मध्य प्रदेश के अफसरों और जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों/अन्य रैंकों को समान रूप से लागू होती हैं।

विवरण

भूतपूर्व सैनिको के पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायो का संक्षिप्त विवरण।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उपयुक्त रोजगार पाने मे सहायता करने के लिए सैनिक, नाविक तथा वायुसैनिक बोर्डों को रोजगार अधिकारियो के साथ मासिक तथा तिमाही बैठके करने के लिए विशेष रूप मे तैयार किया गया है। रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानो, रेलवे बोर्ड एण्ड बार्ड जैसे पेरा सैनिक सगठनो आदि मे नौकरियां देने के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिको को वरियता दी जाती है, जहा पर उनका पहला प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुभव लाभदायक हो सकता है। भूतपूर्व सैनिको के लिए प्रथमत. दो वर्षों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार मे चतुर्थ श्रेणी पदो के स्थायी पदो के 20 प्रतिशत तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के स्थायी स्थानो के 10 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने के लिए जुलाई 1966 मे आदेश जारी किए गए थे। ये आदेश अब 30 जून 1974 तक बढ़ा दिए गए है और आरक्षण योजना मे अब भी सभी अस्थायी रिक्त स्थान सम्मिलित कर लिए गए है। राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रमो को भी कहा गया है कि वे भी केन्द्र सरकार मे पदों के लिए किए गए आरक्षण के अनुसार आरक्षण करे। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रमों को निदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, अपंग भूतपूर्व सैनिको के लिए तृतीय श्रेणी मे 17½ प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 27 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करे। राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों को भी इन्ही लाइनों पर आरक्षण करने की सलाह दी गई है। कतिपय पदों पर भर्ती के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आयु तथा न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हता मे शिथिलता दी गई है। अफसरों के लिए व्यापार प्रबन्ध, निजी प्रबन्ध तथा औद्योगिक प्रबन्ध के लिए छोटे छोटे पाठयक्रम आयोजित किए गए है। जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों अन्य रैंको तथा समकक्ष रैंको के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति पूर्व तथा सेवानिवृत्ति पूर्व-सह-उत्तर, टीचर प्रशिक्षण, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण सस्थान मे ट्रेड, कुकुट पालन, डेरी, मधुमक्खी पालन, पशु प्रबन्ध आदि मे प्रशिक्षण पाठयक्रम चलाए जाते है।

2 दिसम्बर 1971 के पश्चात अपग भूतपूर्व सैनिको को रोजगार पाने मे सहायता देने के लिए कई एक रियायतें दी गई हैं। अपग भूतपूर्व सैनिको को प्रथम अग्रता दी जाती है जो रोजगार कार्यालयो के माध्यम से तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी पदो पर रोजगार पाने के लिए उच्चतम है। भूतपूर्व सैनिको के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानो को भरते समय अपग भूतपूर्व सैनिको को तरजीह दी जाती है। आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानो की कुल प्रतिशतता 45 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 50 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस प्रकार से उपलब्ध अतिरिक्त रिक्त स्थानो को पहले अपग भूतपूर्व सैनिको के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा और उसके पश्चात यदि ऐसे कोई रिक्त स्थान बच जाते है तो उन्हे अन्य भूतपूर्व सैनिको को दिया जाएगा। अपंग भूतपूर्व सैनिक को तृतीय श्रेणी पदो पर नियुक्ति के लिए शैक्षिक अर्हताओ मे नियोक्ता प्राधिकारी के विवेक पर छूट भी दी जाती है बशर्ते उनके पदो को डयूटी पूरी

करने में अपंगता से कोई प्रभाव न पड़ता हो। अपंग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए चिकित्सा मानकों और आयु सीमाओं में छूट देने के लिए भी आदेश हैं।

3. केन्द्र सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने के लिए दो बस्ती निर्माण योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, एक अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य वृहत निकोबार द्वीप में। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि अगले कुछ वर्षों में इन योजनाओं के अधीन लगभग 3,000 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनके परिवारों के साथ बसा दिया जाएगा।

4. आयातित ट्रैक्टरों का कतिपय प्रतिशत कार्यरत तथा भूतपूर्व कार्मिकों को आवंटन के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है। पूर्ति एवं निपटान महानिदेशालय को नीलामी के लिए अधिसूचित करने से पूर्व भूतपूर्व सैनिक रक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिशेष मोटर गाड़ियां खरीदने के पात्र हैं। औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय ने वाणिज्यक मोटर गाड़ियों (अम्बेसेडर कार, तीन पहिया स्कूटर तथा टैम्पो) का कोटा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनकी सहकारी समितियों को अग्रिम आवंटन के लिए आरक्षित किया है।

5. नियमित कमीशन अफसर जो अपनी सेवानिवृति के पश्चात पुनः रोजगार सहायता पाना चाहते हैं वे पुर्नस्थापन के महानिदेशालय में नाम दर्ज करा सकते हैं। पुर्नस्थापना के महानिदेशक एक पांजिका रखते हैं। और उनकी अर्हता और अनुभव के आधार पर पैरा सैनिक संगठनों केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार के विभागों तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों में उपयुक्त नौकरियों के लिए उनके नाम भेजता है। पुनः रोजगार पाने वाले अफसरों की संख्या उपर्युक्त उपक्रमों तथा कार्यालयों में नौकरी की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है पुर्नस्थापन महानिदेशालय सेवानिवृत होने वाले कुल सीमित अफसरों के लिए सिविल नौकरियों में उनके लगाए जाने के लिए छोटे छोटे अनुस्थिति-ज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों का भी प्रबन्ध करता है।

6. सेवामुक्त आपात कमीशन अफसरों तथा शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन अफसरों के लिए जनवरी 1974 तक अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भी आरक्षण किया गया था। 1974 के दौरान उन्हें अन्य अभ्यार्थियों की तरह संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सामान्य परीक्षा देनी होती है ; इस योजना को उपयुक्त संशोधित रूप में 1975 और उसके पश्चात बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा जा रहा है।

7. लघु उद्योगों में स्वनियोजन का लाभ उठाने के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का मार्गदर्शन और सहायता करने के भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। अस्थायी रूप से अविशेष सैनिक भूमि की पट्टे पर खेती के लिए पहले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनकी समितियों को पेशकश की जाती है। जहां ऐसी भूमि स्थायी रूप से निपटान के लिए उपलब्ध है तो भूतपूर्व सैनिक भी से निश्चित मूल्य पर क्रय कराने के लिए प्राथमिकता पाने वालों में होते हैं।

मिर्जापुर के निकट हीरे की खान

6411. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भू-विज्ञानिकों ने मिर्जापुर के निकट हीरों की एक बड़ी खान का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह समाचार समाचार-पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या भू-विज्ञानिकों ने लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के समाचारों

की बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर प्रकाशित करने की प्रथा बना ली है ; और

(ख) गत छः महीनों में भू-विज्ञानिकों की खोज के कितने समाचार समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए और इनमें से कितने समाचार सही पाये गये ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) निर्जापुर जिले के खगल के क्षेत्र मे हीरे की खान पाए जाने के बारे में स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों मे उत्तर प्रदेश के खनन व भूतत्व निदेशक के नाम से एक वक्तव्य छपा था । खनन व भूतत्व निदेशक ने विभिन्न समाचार पत्रो को पत्र भेज कर अपने नाम से छपे वक्तव्य का तत्काल खंडन किया ।

(ग) और (घ) : समाचार पत्रों मे समय समय पर खनिजो व अन्य भू-विज्ञानिक चीजो के पाए जाने के समाचार छपते रहते हैं । इन समाचारो का स्रोत अलग-अलग होता है अर्थात् भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण राज्य सरकारें, सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान, विश्व-विद्यालय के अध्यापक और यहा तक कि स्वतंत्र खोजी व्यक्तियो पिछले छः महीनो मे समाचार पत्रो मे छपे इस प्रकार के समाचारो की संख्या बताना कठिन है ।

De-recognition of Medical Colleges of various States by All India Medical Council

6412. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Council has de-recognised certain Medical Colleges in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the names of the colleges thus de-recognised;

(c) whether the Centre has received a representation in this regard from Karnataka Health Minister; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Medical Council of India has just been received in which the Council has recommended the withdrawal of recognition of the MBBS degree of the respective Universities in respect of the six colleges in Karnataka and two colleges in Andhra Pradesh mentioned below. In respect of Dr. V .M. Medical College, Sholapur, the Council has recommended that this college be not approved for the award of M.B.B.S. degree granted by the Shivaji University. The reason for recommending withdrawal of recognition is that there are deficiencies in the facilities available in these colleges. The names of the colleges involved are given below:

Karnataka

1. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore
2. Medical College, Ballary.
3. J. J. M. Medical College, Davangere.
4. J L N. Medical College, Belgaum.
5. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
6. Medical College, Gulbarga

Andhra Pradesh

7. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.
8. Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal.

Maharashtra

9. Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur.

(c) and (d). Yes; a communication has been received in this regard from the Karnataka Health Minister, wherein he has stated that the reported recommendation of the Mdical Council, of India is not based on adequate and uptodate facts. The recommendation of the Medical Council of India in this regard which has just been received will be examined carefully in consultation with the State Governments and the Universities concerned.

Withdrawal by Pakistan of cases pending before International Court of Justice and I.C.A.O.

6413. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India took the initiative in proposing to Pakistan the withdrawal of pending cases before the International Court of Justice and the International Civil Aviation Organisation in July, 1972;

(b) whether they have now agreed to hold bilateral negotiations on the subjects; and

(c) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) After the signing of the Simla Agreement in July, 1972 India suggested to Pakistan that both the Governments could instruct their representatives at the Hague and at Montreal to withdraw their respective cases immediately. In August, 1972 both sides considered it desirable that these cases should be settled bilaterally

(c) The overflights cases instituted by Pakistan against India in March 1971 are still pending before the International Civil Aviation Organisation Council. At the request of both the parties, the ICAO Council on 15th June, 1973 noted that the cases should not be scheduled for consideration at future sessions of the Council unless India and/or Pakistan so requested No further action has so far been taken on the matter. The bilateral talks on the question have not yet started.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

6414. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in finalising the personnel of the Wage Board for Working Journalists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Matters relating to appointment of Chairman, independent members and representatives of employers and workers need detailed examination and this is in progress.

Pay Fixation of Defence Employees under Third Pay Commission's Recommendations

6415. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scales of Defence employees' have not been fixed so far according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The revised pay scales relating to about 2400 out of about 2500 categories of posts of Civilian Employees of the Defence Services, based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, belonging to Classes II, III & IV, have been published on 29-12-73 and 28-2-74. As regards the remaining, the decisions are expected to be finalised and published shortly. The decisions on revised pay scales for Class I Civilian Officers will also be published shortly as Government de-

cisions thereon were announced only on 29th March, 1974.

As regards the revised pay scales relating to Armed Forces Personnel, the question is under active examination and the decision taken will be published shortly.

बैलाडीला के विभिन्न स्तर आदिवासियों को नौकरियां

6416. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) के शिक्षित आदिवासियों को बैलाडीला तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों में नौकरियां नहीं दी जाती हैं जबकि बहुत दूर के प्रदेशों के व्यक्तियों को वहां नौकरियां दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रिक्त पद स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय । केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय की मार्फत भरे जाते हैं । अगर रोजगार कार्यालयों में उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलें तो रिक्त पदों के लिए समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं और उसकी प्रतिलिपि रोजगार कार्यालय को भेजी जाती है । ऐसे पदों के लिए भर्ती करते समय स्थानीय लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से उम्मीदवारों के चयन में राज्य सरकार के एक अधिकारी भी शामिल किया जाता है । प्रथम और द्वितीय पदों की भर्ती अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती है । रिक्त स्थानों में से कुछ प्रतिशत स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Diversification of Production by Machine Manufacturing Units

6417. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the main features of the decision taken to give more freedom to machinery manufacturing units for undertaking diversification of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). A copy of the Press Note dated 4-3-74 issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6685/74].

Measures to Raise Production in Heavy Engineering Units

6418. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take measures to raise the production in heavy engineering units during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the broad out.ines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For 1974-75, the target of production for all heavy engineering units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 550 crores which is 34 per cent higher

than the actual production of Rs. 408.93 crores achieved during 1973-74.

This target is expected to be achieved largely by increased utilisation of existing capacity. To achieve this objective, the steps taken include reorganisation and professionlisation of the management of individual units, standardisation of equipment manufactured by the units, rationalisation and diversification of the product-mix, strengthening of design capabilities, better control of inventory levels, inter-plant transfer of scarce-raw materials for optimum utilisation and more emphasis on preventive maintenance in the plants. Detailed studies were also taken up at the plant level to identify production bottlenecks. As a result of these studies, programmes have been undertaken to add certain balancing facilities at different units. These programmes have been reflected in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and are aimed at giving additional output at minimum cost and in the quickest possible time.

The Ministry has also set up an information system to enable quick decisions being taken in regard to (i) allocation of resources, (ii) operational plans and schedules, (iii) monitoring of progress, (iv) evaluation through feed back and to exercise the function of (a) control; and (b) planning through monthly and quarterly reports.

Setting up of Health Centres in the country in 1974-75

6419. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Health Centres which Government propose to set up in the country during 1974-75 under the Minimum Needs programme of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) how many of these centres are to be located in the State of Kerala together with the total amount to be spent for it in that State during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Recommendation of Action Committee on Public Enterprices to Improve Functioning of Industrial Units

6420. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by this Ministry to improve the functioning of the industrial units under its administrative control as per the recommendations of the Action Committee on Public Enterprises set up by Government; and

(b) how far the different steps taken by Government have helped in reducing wasteful expenditure in these units and in making them more profitable and the further steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Action Committee, several measures, long term as well as short term, have been initiated to improve the performance of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry. Some of the important measures taken by the public sector undertakings are:—

(i) Rational Personnel Policy;

(ii) Improved System of Inventory Control;

(iii) improvement in functions such as materials planning

and forecastings, production planning and control;

(iv) drawing up of Systematic Maintenance Programmes;

(v) rationalisation of product-mix to limit the diversity of jobs now being undertaken by the Companies;

(vi) imaginative handling of industrial relations;

(vii) motivation of managerial and supervisory staff and workmen through reward systems and rational and scientific incentive schemes;

(viii) timely supply of essential raw materials *e.g.* steel, pig iron, cement etc.

(ix) reorganisation of management including merger of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd with Bharat Heavy Electricals, under one common Board with one Chairman and Managing Director;

(x) merger of Research & Development Organisation for electrical industry with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

(b) It is not possible to quantify financially the effect of these measures However, as a result of these and other measures taken, the total value of the production in the Undertakings has increased from Rs 281 crores in 1972-73 to Rs 409 crores in 1973-74, which shows a growth of about 44 per cent at constant prices.

Scrapping of I.B.M. Machines in R.P.F.C., Bombay

6421. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay have been demanding for the total scrapping of the IBM machines from that office;

(b) whether the Automation Committee has recommended that the installation of such machines can be done only with the consent of the employees; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to scrap these machines from Bombay office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) No The recommendation of the Automation Committee related to the use of Computers and not of Unit Record Machines of the type in use in the Maharashtra Regional Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(c) Does not arise

Inadequate Quota of Soft Coke per Family in Delhi

6422. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of soft coke allowed for domestic consumption per family in Delhi is highly inadequate;

(b) whether Government are aware that black-marketing in this essential item of daily consumption is rampant; and

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to allow higher quotas of soft coke?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that there is no such complaint.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Dumps at Selected locations

6423. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2737 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding coal dumps at selected locations and state the progress made so far in setting up of coal dumps at selected locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The proposal is still under examination.

World Population

6424. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World population reached nearly 3.800 millions by the middle of 1972 according to the U.N. Demographic Year Book released on the 19th March, 1974;

(b) whether according to the book, China has the highest population followed by India; and

(c) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take to reduce its population to better the condition of its masses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINITRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAYAJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes According to the U.N. Demographic Year Book 1972, the estimate of World Population for the mid-year of 1972 was 3,782 million.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

It is proposed to progressively integrate family planning in a larger development package, especially of health, nutrition and maternal and child welfare. Both the services and comunication efforts will be directed towards such integrated development. The Minimum Needs Programme which seeks to give better health and other welfare services to the people is excepted to provide a more effective framework for the success of the family planning programme.

2. Other measures for improvement of the family planning programme include:

(i) Strengthening the schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis with a view to providing better health care for mothers and children;

(ii) Greater emphasis on better placement of the infrastructure in the States so that it contributes towards better performance;

(iii) More effective participation of local bodies, voluntary organisations, trade unions etc. and greater involvement of the community in the programme;

(iv) Stress on evolving improved contraceptive technology;

(v) Intensification of family planing efforts in selected districts;

(vi) Particular emphasis on the improvement of the performance in those States which have not come upto the national average in levels of achievement;

(vii) Training and progressive introduction of multi-purpose workers in place of uni-purpose workers for better

motivation and delivery of services for family planning; and

(viii) A proposal to raise the age of marriage for girls is under consideration.

Retrenchment in British Motor Car Company, New Delhi

6425. SHRI M. C. DAGA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Motor Car Company, New Delhi have been indulging in illegal and anti-labour activities and victimisation and harassment of all union office-bearers;

(b) whether 60 persons have been retrenched with effect from the 12th March, 1974 and

(c) if so, the reasons for the retrenchment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration, the management of British Motor Car Company Limited, New Delhi retrenched 60 out of their 112 employees from 13-3-1974 on grounds of losses suffered by the workshop and because of the bleak chances of improvement in business in future. The management have denied the allegations about victimisation and harassment of Union Office bearers, etc.

Memorandum from Punjab Retail Karyana Merchants Association and Uttar Bharat Parchun Karyana Sangh

6426 SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the Punjab Retail Karyana Merchants Association and Uttar Bharat Parchun Karyana Sangh, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the points raised in the memo; and

(c) the decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The folowing points have been raised in the memo:—

(i) Samples of food articles must be taken at the source and not from the petty dealers, since the adulteration takes place only at the source

(ii) The sub-standard articles should be treated differently from adulterated articles and minor punishment should be provided for the sale of sub-standard articles

(iii) Misbranding of articles is done by the whole-salers and not by the petty shopkeepers

(iv) Manufacturers should be asked to give the requisite warranty as required under Section 14 of P.F.A Act and all pending cases against the petty dealers dealing in the commodities, which have been found adulterated at source, should be immediately withdrawn

(v) Prosecution of agmarked articles, if found adulterated should be launched against the Chemist who was certified it to be in accordance with the standards

(vi) A sample should be divided into four parts instead of three, so that the vendor can also get one of this sample analysed from any other laboratory to check the report of the Public Analyst.

(vii) The sowing of kesari dal, when it is proved to be harmful, should be banned.

(viii) The small traders and kariana merchants should be given representation on the Central Committee for Food Standards.

(c) The following action has been/is being taken on the memo:

(i) It has been stressed upon the States/Union Territories to lay more emphasis on the sampling from manufacturers and wholesalers. However, the retailers canot be absolved and exempted, since the adulteration can take place at any level between the manufacturers and the consumers.

(ii) A proposal to give lenient punishment to sub-standard articles is under consideration.

(iii) It cannot be definitely pinpointed that it is only the whole-salers who misbrand the food. Misbranding can take place even at the retailers' level.

(iv) The State Governments have already been requested to ensure that warranty clause is strictly enforced, otherwise legal action should be taken against the defaulters.

(v) The matter that the Chemist who has certified a food to be pure under Agmark should be prosecuted, can be taken up with the appropriate agency responsible for its implementation.

(vi) It is proposed in the amendments under consideration that a sample be divided into 4 parts instead of three.

(vii) The question regarding prohibition for growing kesari dal has been considered but it could not be done since this dal grows under the severest climates and also because it is a good source of proteins. However, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture/Food Corporation of India has taken up a project to detoxify dal at the source of production.

(viii) It may not be possible to take a representative of the small traders and Kariana Merchants on the Central Committee for Food Standards but however, representation has been given to a number of such associations like the Federation of All India Food Grains Dealers Association on a sub-committee which deals with the amendments to the Law. In the proposed amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act under consideration, representation is being given to Consumers.

टेलीफोन नगर कालोनी (इंदौर) में पाये गए ज्वालामुखी के खम्भेनुमा पत्थर

6427. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के ग्राम कनाड़िया स्थित टेलीफोन नगर कालोनी में लाखों वर्ष पूर्व के ज्वालामुखी के खम्भेनुमा पत्थर पाये गए हैं;

(ख) क्या पुरातत्वविदों का कहना है कि ज्वालामुखी से निकलने वाला लावा ही पत्थरनुमा खम्भों की आकृति में बदल गया है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : इन्दौर के ग्राम कनोडिया की सही स्थिति की स्पष्ट जानकारी नहीं है । तथापि, इन्दौर के पूर्व में कनाडिया नामक एक गांव है । 1972–73 के क्षेत्रगत-सत्र के दौरान भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा इस क्षेत्र का क्रमबद्ध मानचित्रण किया गया था किन्तु इस प्रकार के कोई खास महत्वपूर्ण लक्षण देखने में नहीं आए हैं । इस क्षेत्र की दक्षिणी पट्टी की कतिपय भित्तियों तथा लावा स्रोतों में स्तम्भाकार-जोड़ों का पता चला है जिसके फलस्वरूप कहीं-कहीं काफी बड़े छः कोनिया, लम्बायमान या चौरस चट्टानी खम्भे पाए गए हैं ।

Payment of 'Ghost Money' in Cochin Port for handling of ships

6428. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. V D. Chowghule, Chairman All India Shippers Council had said that 'ghost money' was being paid for Cochin port to expedite handling of ships; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent payment of 'ghost money' in that and other ports in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government is not aware of any such statement by Shri V. D. Chowghule.

(b) The payment of 'ghost money' was stopped in Cochin port from 8th February, 1974. The system of payment of 'ghost money' is not reported to be prevalent in the ports of Bombay, Mormugao, Kandla and Visakhapatnam. However, on receipt of unconfirmed report of isolated cases of payment of 'ghost money' in Visakhapatnam port, the stevedores and workers have been advised to refrain from such practice. In Madras port, there is a tendency to pay 'ghost money' to the workers to finish work quickly and in order to prevent such payment, it has been impressed upon the interests concerned to avoid such payments. No specific complaint of such payment in Calcutta port has been received.

Impact of shortage of raw materials on steel production

6429. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of raw materials is responsible for the deterioration in various steel proects and other industries connected with his Ministry;

(b) whether his Ministry had made any efforts in this direction; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The production of steel from the main steel plants during 1973-74 was affected adversely mainly on account of (i) severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period, April to mid-November, 1973, directly affecting production in all the plants except Bhilai, (ii) inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period, affecting the entire Jharia Coal fields leading to curtailment in the operation of coal washeries and of coal mining which in turn affected steel production in all the plants; and (iii) intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in Railways, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, in August, 1973 and thereafter from late November, 1973 onwards, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products and thus necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

The production of coal, aluminium and zinc were also affected on account of power cuts/interruptions/load shedding.

(b) and (c). As regards power shortage and coal shortage, close liaison has been established and is being maintained with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, authorities of the D.V.C., State Governments concerned and the Railways. The position is reviewed and is kept under watch constantly. The question of augmenting captive power generation capacity at the steel plants and establishing such capacity in the collieries is also under examination.

Grant of Indian citizenship to repatriates from Sri Lanka

6430 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons granted Indian citizenship out of those repatriated to India so far under 1964 Indo-Ceylon pact on Stateless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Up to the end of March 1974, 129,578 persons repatriated to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, have been granted Indian Citizenship

5 मार्च, 1974 को तुर्की विमान दु मारे गये भारतीयों का अता-पता

6431 **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकार** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 5 मा. 1974 को तुर्की विमान दुर्घटना में दो भारतीय यात्रियों की भी मृत्यु हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सही है कि सरकार को इन दो व्यक्तियों का कोई अता पता हीन है; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी हां । यह विमान दुर्घटना 3-3-1974 को हुई थी, 5-3-1974 को नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Unfair Functions of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta

6432 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the public agitation against unfair functions including the labour practices by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government.

Tripartite talks regarding Jute Industry held in January, 1974

6433. DR H P. SHARMA. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4-day tripartite talks regarding jute industry were held in January this year,

(b) if so, what demands of the workers and of the management were discussed therein and the outcome of the talks, and

(c) whether the talks failed and if so, on what particular issues the

differences persisted and what steps have since been taken to resolve the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In continuation of several tripartite discussions held to avert the threatened strike in jute industry, a tripartite meeting was held at Calcutta on January 10-13, 1974. The demands that were discussed in this meeting *inter-alia* related to: (i) non-implementation of certain items of the West Bengal Jute Agreement of May, 1972, (ii) revision of piece-rates, time rates and grades/scales for certain categories of workmen, which could not be decided in the May, 1972 settlement, (iii) bonus, etc.

Following the tripartite discussion on January 10-12, 1974 an agreement was signed on 13-1-1974 by the Indian Jute Mills Association and three unions affiliated to the INTUC, HMS and NFITU before the State Industrial Relations Machinery. The other unions declined to sign the settlement on the ground that it fell short of their demands. A section of the workers went on strike from January 14, 1974. The strike in West Bengal Jute Industry was called off from 15th February, 1974 The strike by jute workers in other States has also been called off.

Report of Electricity Wage Guidelines Committee

6434. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Wage Guidelines Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the Committee regarding the principles to be followed for revision of wages, fringe benefits, perquisites and conditions of service; and

(c) the recommendations that have been accepted by Government for implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Committee is still to submit its recommendations on wage revision, fringe benefits, perquisites and conditions of service; its recommendations concerning interim relief have already been brought to the notice of State Governments and Electricity Boards.

All India Working Class Consumers Price Index

6435. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 61 on the 15th November, 1973 regarding All India Working Class Consumers Price Index and state:

(a) the procedure for preparing the consumer price index,

(b) the consumer price index in each month of October-December, 1973 and the first two months of 1974; and

(c) what are generally the reasons for the rise in consumer price index from month to month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) This has already been explained in Statement No. IIII laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4947 answered on 30-8-73.

(b) The available information is as follows:—

Oct.(73)	Nov.(73)	Dec.(73)	Jan.(1974)
254	259	260	264

(c) The rise is due to increase in the prices of items which enter into the compilation of the index.

Export of H.M.T. Goods to Australia

6436. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether an Australian Mission has recently visited India and entered into an agreement for the export of H.M.T. goods to Australia,

(b) if so, the value of H.M.T. goods to be exported to Australia and the terms and conditions of the agreement, and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange to be earned by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. An Australian Mission visited HMT from 16th February, 1974 to 8th March 1974 However, no agreement as such for export of machine tools to Australia was entered into with them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Honorarium and Allowances to N.D.M.C. employees

6437. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government allocates funds for disbursement as an honorarium/allowance to the New Delhi Municipal Committee employees working in various centres of the Birth and Death Registration Department of the N.D.M.C.,

(b) if so, whether the honorarium/allowance for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 has since been paid to the employees, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Honorarium has been paid to the N.D.M.C. employees for the year 1971-72.

(c) The reason for not paying honorarium to the employees of the N.D.M.C. during 1970-71 and 1972-73 is that no grant was sanctioned to the N.D.M.C. for this purpose during those years.

Coal production target scaled down by Planning Commission

6438 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Fuel Policy Committee had originally suggested a target of over 160 million tonnes of coal by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan but the Planning Commission scaled it down to 135 million tonnes;

(b) the reasons for scalling down; and

(c) the target of coal production during the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan and whether it would be adequate to meet the growing requirements for coal in the face of short supply of fuel oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission has assessed the demand for coal during 1978-79 at 135 million tonnes based on a detailed inter-sectoral study and the target has been proposed accordingly for the Fifth Plan. These estimates might however undergo revision.

(c) The target of coal production for 1974-75 is 95 million tonnes, which is expected to meet the growing requirements of coal arising out of the short supply of fuel oil also.

Visit of the Pakistani Newsmen to India

6438. SHRI P A SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date of visit of the Pakistani Newsman has been communicated to India;

(b) the number of Pakistani newsmen coming to India, and

(c) if so, what facilities will be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c) In a communication to the Government of Pakistan dated 19th February 1974, Government renewed invitations to four Pakistani journalists, who had earlier been invited during 1972-73. In addition, invitations have been extended to five more Pakistani journalists to visit India During their stay in India these journalists would be treated as guests of the Government

No reply has so far been received from the Government of Pakistan to Government's communication

Indo US Joint Economic Commission for Removal of Trade Barriers

6441 SHRI S N SINGH DEO
SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Joint Indo-U S Economic Commission for the removal of trade barriers between the two countries,

(b) if so, whether the 1971 Trade Agreement is likely to be revised in this context; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) A proposal to set up an Indo US Joint Commission is under consideration and no final decision has been taken in the matter

(b) The Government has not entered into any trade agreement with the USA in 1971 although the trade relations between the two countries are proposed as one of the subjects for review in the proposed joint commission if and when it is set up by mutual agreement

(c) The question does not arise

Export of Gold by Kolar Gold Mines

6442 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to allow the Kolar Gold Mines to export and sell a certain percentage of its production of gold in the international market, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Non-Deposit of Provident Fund Contributions by Tea Companies

6443 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the non-deposit of Provident Fund contributions by a number of tea companies; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulting tea estate owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) Action for recovery of dues under section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has been initiated in such cases. In addition, prosecutions have been launched under Section 14 and damages have been levied under section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 in several cases.

Non-Deposit of E.P.F. by Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta

6444. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund of Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta has not been deposited during the last three years;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government; and

(c) the other private hotels which have not deposited the Employees' Provident Fund during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) The Great Eastern Hotel Ltd, Calcutta have not deposited Provident Fund dues for the following periods during the last three years:—

(i) for September, 1971

(ii) November, 1971 to July, 1972

(iii) October, 1972 to June, 1973

(iv) September, 1973 to October, 1973 and

(v) February, 1974.

(b) and (c). Prosecution has been launched against the establishment for defaults upto March, 1973. Certificates for recovery have been filed upto March, 1973 except for the period from May, 1972 to July, 1973 for which action under Section 7A. is in hand. For the period from April, 1973 to December, 1973 notice under Section 7A of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 had been issued to the Management but instead of attending the enquiry they paid dues for the months of July, 1973, August, 1973, November, 1973 and December, 1973. After assessing the amounts due for the period of default, action under sections 8 and 14(2) of the Act will be taken. There is only one Private hotel, i.e. M/s Tower Hotel, Calcutta in West Bengal Region which has not paid Provident Fund contributions for the last eleven years or so.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधा तथा औषधियां प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था

6445. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुदूर ग्रामीण तथा साधनहीन व्यक्तियों को जीवनदायी औषधियों के लिए शुल्क अथवा सस्ते मूल्यों पर मुहैया कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी रही ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क)

और (ख) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों एवं उप केन्द्रों का जाल बिछाकर उन के माध्यम से देहातों में रह रहे लोगों को उपचारात्मक एवं रोग निरोधी दोनों प्रकार की चिकित्सा सेवायें निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं। अब तक अधिकांश राज्य प्रतिवर्ष प्रति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 4,000 रुपये से 6,000 रुपये दवाइयों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं।

पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में "न्यूनतम आवश्यकता स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम" के अधीन राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र सरकार प्रतिवर्ष प्रति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 12,000 रुपये के मूल्य की तथा प्रतिवर्ष प्रति उपकेन्द्र 2,000 रु० की दवाइयां देगी। लोगों को अच्छी किस्म की दवा इया देने की बात को सुनिश्चित करने और पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिये एक विशेष कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय की केन्द्रीय परिषदों की 5 से 7 अप्रैल, 1974 को नई दिल्ली में हुई संयुक्त बैठक में प्राक्यूअरमेंट एजेन्सी की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन करने की सिफारिश की गई है जो इस मामले में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की मदद करेगी।

30 सितम्बर, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की संख्या 5264 थी और प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र द्वारा लगभग 80,000 से 1,00,000 लोगों को इलाज की सुविधायें दी जा रही थीं।

Effect of Fuel Policy on Production in Agricultural and Industrial Sectors

6446. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new fuel policy of the Centre would affect adversely the production in agricultural and industrial sectors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help States in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL AND MINES, (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the context of the international oil crisis, importance is being given to the better and fuller utilisation of the indigenous sources of energy. This policy is not expected to effect adversely the essential production in agricultural and industrial sectors.

Effect of High Cost of Raw Material on Steel Tube Industry

6447. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising costs of raw materials affected the steel tube industry;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for the high cost of raw material; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) and (b) The main raw material for the steel tube industry is steel The rise in price of steel is bound to affect the industry as well as all other industries vis-a-vis the cost of production. However, there has been no fall in production of steel tubes as will be evi-

dent from the following figures of production:—

Year	Black & Galvanised welded steel pipes tubes for water structurals etc. (tonnes)	E.R.W. steel tubes. (tonnes)
1971	2,34,133	30,071
1972	3,22,219	29,333
1973	3,25,000 (approx.)	30,000 (approx.)

Note : The above production figures refer to the organised industry which accounts for most of the production.

(c) Increase in the price of steel is mainly due to increase in the cost of production and increase in excise duty. Another reason is the introduction of a new pricing policy with effect from 15.10.1973 according to which the prices of categories of steel other than plates, structural and railway materials have been increased by varying amounts. This was a revision of the earlier 'Cheap Steel' policy so as to curb consumption of steel in areas of lesser priority .

(d) Rise in the cost of raw materials has been as much of an international phenomenon, as in our own country. The steps being taken are directed towards increasing the production of raw materials.

Orders with M.A.M.C. to Supply Sophisticated Equipments to Modernise Coal Mines

6448 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited has received orders, including letters of intent, for supplying sphisticated equipments to modernise coal mines; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Limited have given letters of intent for the purchase of equipment of the value of Rs. 20. 00 crores and Rs. 1.20 crores respectively.

Changes in Indian Aid to Nepal

6449. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian aid to Nepal is undergoing some changes; and

(b) if so, the proposed increase and the nature of changes in the aid and the discussions held between the Nepalese and Indian Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian assistance to Nepal began in 1951. To date India has given about Rs. 105 crores worth of assistance, mostly by way of grants for projects. The majority

of the projects have been of an infrastructural nature in the fields of communications, irrigation and power.

Keeping in view the progress achieved over the past two decades, the two countries have kept under review the nature and content of the Indo-Nepal economic cooperation programme. To this end, discussions were held between high-level Planning delegations of the two countries in Kathmandu in April-May 1973 and in Delhi in February 1974. Agreements were reached on Indian assistance to Nepal for the construction of a hydro-electric project at Devighat in Nepal and for the setting up a cement plant in Nepal. It was also agreed that Indian financial and technical assistance would be provided for the construction of a road linking Kathmandu with Dhankuta in the East. Several other areas in which Indo-Nepalese cooperation would be beneficial were identified.

A precise indication of the increases in aid would become available only after the final report on the above projects have been prepared.

Subsidy to Aluminium Industry

6451. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give subsidy to the Aluminium Industry by reducing the power rate;

(b) the broad outlines of loss sustained by Government in this respect during 1972-73; and

(c) the nature of further reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Designing of small warships with the help of French, Britain and Italy

6452. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government has approached France, Britain and Italy for designs of small warships;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose design and technical know-how to assist the Indian Navy personnel in the assembly and ships has been accepted by India; and

(c) the outlines of the agreement arrived at between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals in this regard are under the active consideration of the Government.

Soviet offer to supply equipment for 2 million K. W. Power Stations

6453. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has written a letter politely refusing the Soviet offer to supply equipment for 2 million KW power stations, saying that for the time being Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd will be able to meet the country's requirements; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). At a meeting of Joint Team of Indian and Soviet Experts on Economics and Technical Cooperation, Soviet side indicated that they could assist in set-

ting up of large capacity thermal power stations upto a total 2 million KW during 1976—80 by supplying equipment. Indian side stated that the matter would be examined.

2. On reviewing the availability of major plant and equipment it was observed that adequite production capacities had been developed in the public sector heavy electrical manufacturing units for manufacturing the main power generation plant and equipment for the thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects. During the Fifth Plan period, there will be only a marginal requirement for the import of Plant and Equipment arrangements for which have already been made.

3. The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has continuing arrangements for procurement of components and materials from the Soviet Union for sustaining the production necessary for implementing the Plan Programme.

4. Over and above this, a provision has been made for the import from Soviet Union of 2 turbo sets of 200 MW each to meet the marginal gap between demand and supply in the earlier part of Fifth Plan period. The Soviet offer of assistant was in the setting up of super thermal power stations on the concept that these would be multiple units of 200 MW rating but since the capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for delivering 200 MW sets during the Fifth Plan period would gather momentum and adequately cover the requirements in the Plan period, it is considered that no further import of these would be necessary.

Accordingly Soviet authorities have been suitably informed of the position.

Stoppage of Coal Mining due to accumulation of stock

6454. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to accumulation of huge stock of coal at different coal mines further mining of coal has been stopped; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the steps Government proposed to take to clear the accumulated stock of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

British Press Report of alleged subversive activities by Indian Agents in Tibet

6455. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news story published by *Daily Telegraph* to the effect that Indian agents are being sent to Tibet to encourage subversive activities there; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the allegation is totally baseless.

Retrenchment of Technical Army Personnel

6456. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment of technical personnel for production and maintenance of defence equipments

is made every year as the need for such personnel is not met fully;

(b) if so, the yearly demand of the Ministry for such personnel;

(c) whether a large number of Army Officers on the technical side who were recruited during 1965 Indo-Pak War are being retrenched whereas there is already a demand for such personnel; and

(d) the reasons for such retrenchment and whether any schemes have been formulated to absorb all such well experienced officers in Defence Establishments and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand is based on requirements and training capacity available. No fixed yearly quota is specifically laid down.

(c) and (d). Apparently the Honourable Member has in mind the Technical Graduates granted Short Service Commissions in 1965 who have not been considered suitable for the grant of Permanent Commissions or did not opt for it and who will be due for release in 1975, on expiry of their full extended tenure of ten years. The number of such officers is only 16 out of a total of 97.

These officers will, after release, be given rehabilitation assistance by the Director General, Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, in the normal manner and also assisted in finding civil appointments, both in Defence Establishments and elsewhere.

Army for help to Civilian Authorities

6457. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many occasions during the last three years the Army has been sent to the help of civil authorities, in what numbers and far what specific purpose to perform;

(b) what has been the effect on the morale of the Armed forces on their having been used to suppress popular discontent against the rising prices; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to use the Armed forces for dehoarding essential commodities against black-marketing; if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Between 1971 and 1973 the Army was deployed on 35 occasinos for the maintenance of law and order, on 34 occasions for the maintenance of essential services. on 64 occasions during natural calamities, and on 76 occasions for providing other types of assistance.. The public interest will not be served by disclosing the quantum of troops deployed on each occasion especially the forces utilised for the maintenance of law and order and the maintenance of essential services.

(b) No adverse effect on the morale of the Armed Forces has come to notice as a result of their having been used in aid to Civil authorities. The Deployment of forces was aimed at maintaining peace and order and services essential for the people and not for suppressing any discontent.

(c) There is no proposal to use the Armed Forces for dehoarding essential commodities, against black-marketing, since the special qualities of armed forces are not needed for such purely civil administrative functions.

Production capacity of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

6458. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production capacity of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur

Steel Plants and whether these are working in a low key in view of the coal shortage; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The following table indicates the annual rated capacity and provisional figures of production during 1973-74 at Bhilai, Rourakela and Durgapur Steel Plants:—

('000 tonnes)

Plant	Rate capacity		Production	
	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel	Ingot Steel	Saleabe Steel
Bhilai.	2500	1965	1894	1680
Rourkela	1800	1225	1081	735
Durgapur	1600	1239	776	375
TOTAL	5900	4429	3751	2790

It will be noticed from the above statement that the production at Bhilai, though below the rated capacity, was not in a low key.

The production during 1973-74 has been adversely affected mainly on account of (i) severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period April to November, 1973, directly affecting production in all plants except Bhilai (ii) inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period. affecting the entire Jharia coal-fields leading to curtailment in the operation of coal washeries and of coal mining which in turn affected steel production in all the plants; and (iii) intermitent slow down and industrial unrest in the Railways. especialy in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products thereby necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials. The production was also affected at Durgapur Steel Plant and to some extent at Rourkela Steel Plant on account of distrubed industrial relations. It is difficult to quantity precisely the loss of production due to coal shortage alone .

Close liaison has been established and is being maintained with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, DVC authorities, the State Governments concerned and the Railways in regard to the supply of power and rail movement. The position is watched and reviewed constantly.

Mining of Gold

6459. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme envisaging a co-ordinated programme for mining gold, including drilling, by Geological Survey of India and underground mine development by Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been formulated;

(b) if so, when it will be taken up for implementation; and

(c) the main features of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Bharat Gold Mines Limited are already mining gold in a very small stretch of the 60 kms long gold bearing area known as Kolar Schist belt. The Company has also examined the possibility of reopening some of the mines in other well known gold bearing areas in the country where there has been sporadic gold mining activity in the past. Based on a comprehensive study of the available data, an integrated scheme for exploration by the Geological Survey of India and subsequent mine development by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been draw up. This scheme envisages preliminary surface exploration followed by intense subsurface drilling by Geological Survey of India and further exploratory mine development by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited after a joint review of the results to asses the economic viability of the prospects. Details of the scheme and the actual quantum of worth to be taken up will depend on the results obtained in the course of the preliminary geological surveys.

Release of land of Malappuram Uphill Firing Range for development of Town

6460. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4055 on the 21st March, 1974 regarding location of Malappuram Uphill Firing Range and state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had requested his Ministry under their letter No. 30516/B3/69/PW, and No 16875/B3/71/PW dated the 11th January, 1971 and the 26th October, 1972 respectively to release the Malappuram Uphill Firing Range for the development of the Town; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A reply to the Government of Kerala letter No. 30516/B3/69/PW, dated 11th January 1971 expresing our inability to transfer the Uphill Firing Range at Malappuram to the State Government was however sent *vide* Ministry of Defence letter No. B50650/Q3L (South) 88/99-Q/D(O&C), dated the December 1971. On recipt of their letter dated 26th October 1972 it was decided to re-examine the matter. The feasibility of the use of the alternative Range at Melmuri by the Army is being examined in consultation with the Army Headquarters and the local military authorities. The State Government will be informed as soon as a decision is arrived at.

Sale of Spurious Drugs in States

6461. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Consumer Council of India, chemists and druggists in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are reported to be selling large quantities of spurious medicines;

(b) whether they are indulging in sales of samples of medicines resulting in the loss of large sums to the exchequer as the companies never pay excise duty of samples which are meant for free distribution; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. This has been alleged in the "Survey on Drug Adultration" published by the Consumer Council of India.

(b) and (c). No reports regarding chemists indulging in sale of Physician's samples have so far been received. The drugs and Cosmetics Rules prohibit the sale/stocking of physician's samples by a chemist in his premises. Both the Central and State Government are, however, seized of the problem of spurious drugs and action has been initiated to tackle the problem effectively.

Establishment of an All India Institute of Indigenous Medicines in Bangalore

6462. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish an All India Institute of Indigenous Medicine in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government and the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). It is proposed to establish an All India Institute of Indian Medicine during the Fifth Five Year Plan whose location has not yet been decided by the Government of India. The main objectives of the scheme are to develop pattern of teaching in Under-graduate and Post graduate education in Indian Systems of Medicine in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of meidcal education to all colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and allied Institutions in Indian and to provide facilities for research in the various branches of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Systems of Medicine.

Use of Corvette Warships for Coastal Defence of India

6463. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Corvette Warships will be used by the Indian Navy for coastal defence; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A proposal to use corvette Warships by the Indian Navy is under the active consideration of the Government.

(b). It will not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Soviet offer for Bharat Electronics

6464. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declined an offer of the Soviet for Bharat Electronics Limited; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Government are not aware of any offer regarding BEL by the Soviet Union.

(b). Does not arise.

Sale of Mozambiquans by Portugal to South African Mine-owners

6465. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press report in a leading newspaper of the German Democratic Republic that Portugal sells every year some 100,000 Mozambiquans to South African mine owners for a period of one year; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct its Permanent Representative at U.N. to stir the world opinion through U.N. agencies such as 'Human Rights' etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) As far as the Government of India is aware, recruiting officers from South African mines visit Mozambique and other colonial territories in Africa for recruiting labour for their mines. Whenever this question has come up for discussion in the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic & Social Council and the International Labour Organisation, India has called for an end to such objectionable practices of forced labour.

बोकारो इस्पात कामगार यूनियन से ज्ञापन

6466. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस्पात कामगार यूनियन बोकारो की ओर से कुछ दिनों पूर्व कोई ज्ञापन उन्हें भेजा गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि मैसर्स गार्डन रीच वर्कशाप लि० द्वारा तालाबन्दी के बारे में बोकारो इस्पात कामगार यूनियन द्वारा बिहार सरकार के श्रम उप-आयुक्त को भेजे गए ज्ञापन की एक प्रतिलिपि इस मंत्रालय को मिली है।

(ख) और (ग) : इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करना राज्य सरकार का काम है, जिसके नाम ज्ञापन भेजा गया है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में परिवार नियोजन पर व्यय

6467. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो**

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में सरकार का परिवार नियोजन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है; और

(ख) खर्च के, राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) (क) 516 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) उपर्युक्त राशि के राज्यवार आवंटन के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी होना है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास पर वार्षिक व्यय

6468. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना प्रशासनिक और अन्य व्यय होता है, वर्ष 1970 के दौरान उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ और अब व्यय कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है, और

(ख) क्या व्यय में कमी करने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ उपायों पर विचार किया है और उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया है, और यदि हां, तो कितना खर्च कम किया गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) 1970-71 में अमरीका में भारतीय राजदूतावास पर किया गया कुल वार्षिक प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य व्यय 1

लाख रुपए तथा जबकि 1973-74 में 162.43 लाख रुपए खर्च होने की आशा की जाती है। व्यय में कमी लगभग 16.8 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) जी हां, । काम और कर्मचारियों का ढांचा तकसंगत बना दिया गया है और आपाती तथा विविध व्यय मे किफायत की दृष्टि से कमी कर दी गई है ताकि कुल खर्च मे कमी लाई जा सके।

प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों के सहयोग के बारे में कानून बनाया जाना

6469. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रबन्ध मे श्रमिको का पूरा हाथ रहने के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार इसको कानूनी रूप क्यों नही देती, और

(ग) क्या सरकार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र एक ऐसा कानून सभा मे प्रस्तुत करेगी जिसमे श्रमिको का प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था मे उतना ही अधिकार होगा जितना कि एक निदेशक का ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). स कार का, एक व्यापक औद्योगिक संबध विधेयक पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप देते समय इस सुझाव को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता के बारे मे एक उपबन्ध रखा जाए।

Oman Government request for Indian Doctors and Medical Experts

6470. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Oman requested India to provide doctors and other medical experts for that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India have made all possible efforts to provide the medical experts to the Government of Oman very expeditiously. Four doctors are already there and four more doctors will leave for Oman shortly

Mini Steel Plants in Private Sectors

6471 DR H P SHARMA: Will the Minister of STELL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3051 on the 14th March, 1974 regarding mini steel plants and state·

(a) the names of the concerns to whom the licences have been issued;

(b) the criteria followed in granting the licences to different concerns; and

(c) whether any of these concerns are in any way connected with the larger industrial houses, and if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken in pursuance of the MRTP Act in the matter of issue of these licences to prevent monopolies and cencentration of economic power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a), Out

of 128 electric furnace units referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3051 on the 14th March, 1974, 33 units hold industrial licences. A statement showing their names is appended. Out of the balance, 8 units hold Letters of Intent, and 3 were authorised under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, and the rest are registered with the Iron and Steel Controller under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy.

(b) In considering the grant of industrial licences, the Industrial Policy of Government and various other aspects such as availability of essential inputs, preference for State/Joint Sector ventures, regional dispersal, scope for exports and other relevant factors are given due consideration.

(c) Among those permitted to set up electric furnace units so far, the following concerns belong to 20 larger Industrial Houses identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee, July 1969:—

(i) J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kanpur. .	Licence was granted on 26-12-1959 i.e before the enactment of MRTP Act.
(ii) Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd., Kanpur.	This unit was set up when the Industry was exempted from the purview of Industrial Licensing and became eligible for 'COB' Licence subsequently.
(iii) Tata Iron & Steel Co., Adityapur. .	Do.

The comments of the Department of Company Affairs with reference to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 are taken into account while examining all the proposals for grant of licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Statement

Electric Furnace Units Licensed under Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act, 1951.

	Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Location
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh .	1.	Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam . . .	Visakhapatnam
Bihar .	2.	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Adityapur	Adityapur
	3.	Usha Alloys & Steel Ltd., Adityapur	Adityapur
Gujarat . . .	4.	Poly Steels (India) Ltd., Bhavnagar .	Bhavnagar
Haryana . . .	5.	Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd., Faridabad . . .	Faridabad
Kerala . . .	6.	Steel Complex Ltd., Calicut .	Calicut
Madhya Pradesh .	7.	Allied Steels Ltd., Raipur .	Raipur
	8.	Consolidated Steels & Alloys Ltd., Morena . . .	Morena

1	2	3
Maharashtra	9. Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Kalwe.	Kalwe
	10. Gogte Steels Ltd., Tarapur	Tarapur
	11. State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra	Chandrapur
	12. Krishna Steel Industries Ltd., Bombay	Bombay
Karnataka	13. Bhoruka Steel Ltd., Bangalore	Bangalore
	14. Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Bangalore	Bangalore
Punjab	15. Punjab Concast Steels Ltd. Ludhiana	Ludhiana
Tamil Nadu	16. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Arkonam	Arkonam
Uttar Pradesh	17. J.K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Kanpur	Kanpur
	18. Rathi Alloy & Steels Ltd., Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
	19. Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd., Kanpur	Kanpur
	20. Electrosteels Castings Ltd., Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
	21. Modi Industries Ltd., Modi Nagar	Modi Nagar
	22. Amrit Steels Ltd., Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
	23. U.P. Steels Ltd., Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar
	24. Somani Steels Ltd., Unnao	Unnao
	25. Vaid Steels Lucknow	Lucknow
	26. Rainbow Steel, Ltd., Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar
West Bengal	27. National Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Howrah	Howrah
	28. Hindustan Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta
	29. Steel Rolling Mills of Hindustan (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta
	30. Indo-Japan Steels Ltd., Howrah	Howrah
	31. Penoh Steels Ltd., Shahganj	Shahganj
	32. Sidhartha Steels Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta
	33. Siliguri Steels, Calcutta	Siliguri

Geological Survey of Kerala during Fifth Five Year Plan

6472. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for geological survey of different parts of Kerala State has been submitted by Government of Kerala for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No scheme as such for geological survey of different parts of Kerala has been submitted by the Government of Kerala for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, the proposal relating to the mineral investigations to be carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Kerala, in the draft outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Government of Kerala, would involve some geological surveys. It is proposed to conduct mineral investigation in forest areas.

Assistance to Rural Hospitals of Kerala

6473. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural hospitals in the State of Kerala which are receiving assistance from the Central Government, District-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government under which such assistance is to be increased; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINITER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Government of India do not provide any assistance to the State Governments for rural hospitals.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closer ties between Pakistan and Bangladesh

6475. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has bene drawn to the report appearing in the press that India is standing in the way of closer ties between Pakistan and Bangladesh and thus threatening the plan of tripartite meeting to be held in April, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has seen some Pakistani press and Radio reports to this effect.

(b) This propaganda stands exposed by the fact that the Tripartite Meeting of the Foreign Ministries of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh commenced at New Delhi on 5th April, 1974 as scheduled. Moreover, Government's initiatives aimed at reconciliation, normalisation of relations and establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent are too well-known to need reiteration.

Visit by Foreign Minister of United Arab Emirates

6476. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Arab Emirates have shown keen interest in various proposals of mutual benefit with India;

(b) whether the Foreign Minister of United Arab Emirates met him at Delhi after attending the Islamic Summit at Lahore; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir. His Excellency Mr. Ahmad Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, paid an official visit to India from February 25 to 28, 1974.

(c) During the visit of the Foreign Minister of UAE, it was agreed that there were prospects of collaboration in the fields of fertilizers, refineries, cement plants, steel mills and other ancillaries as well as in the exchange of commodities required by either country. In order to intensify co-operation in commercial, economic and technical fields, it was decided to set up a Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, headed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

Invitation by Lahore Islamic Summit to representative of Muslim Population in India

6477. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an invitation to a representative of Muslim population in India by the Islamic Summit at Lahore as reported in the New York Press; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government is not aware of any such invitation.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Broadcast over Statement by Bangladesh Prime Minister about 195 POWs

6478 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has objected to the Indian Government regarding the broadcast of All India Radio over the statement made by the Bangladesh Prime Minister about 195 Prisoners of War;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out that India is not in favour of having good relations with Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(c) India's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No formal communication has received from the Pakistan Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Orders to Foreign Firms for Weighing Machines

6479. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals showed favouritism to foreign firms while placing orders for weighing machines, and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the small-scale units in the country were ditched by Government in this connection; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint from them, and if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Orders were placed with large scale as well as small scale units taking into consideration the following important factors:-

(i) Acceptability of the product offered by each tenderer and their past performance;

(ii) their capability and capacity to successfully undertake supply; and

(iii) availability of the facility with each firm to provide 'after-sale-service to P. & T. consignees all over India

Details of the firms, with whom contracts were placed, are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of firms	Category to which they belong
1.	M/s. Libra Industries, Bombay.	Small Scale Unit.
2.	M/s. Asiatic Machinery Corpn, Howrah.	Small Scale Unit.
3.	M/s. Narne Tuleman Mfg Private Ltd., Hyderabad.	Small Scale Unit.
4.	M/s. Avery (I) Ltd., New Delhi	Large Scale Unit.

(c) One of the SSI Units had represented to this Department for the award of the contract for the full quantity. Samples of the machines of this particular SSI Unit, when tested by the National Physical Laboratory, however, did not meet the specification. Notwithstanding this and purely from the view-point of affording assistance to the SSI Unit and thereby creating scope for future purchases from SSI Units, a contract (value Rs. 8,35,560/-) was awarded to this Unit subject to the condition that the bulk supply should be defect-free. Fresh bulk samples tendered by the firm have again been tested by the National Physical Laboratory but a number of deviations have been detected. The firm have already been advised to tender defect-free bulk supply.

Shortage of X-Ray Films in Government Hospitals

6480. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of X-ray films in the Government Hospitals throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure regular supply of requisite quantity of X-ray films to Government hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मशीन निर्माण उद्योगों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए विशिष्ट सुविधाएं

6481. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या भारी उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मशीन निर्माण उद्योगों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं देने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए प्रेस नोट दिनांक

4-3-1974 की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-6686/74]

भारत द्वारा हथियारों का निर्माण और अन्य देशों को सप्लाई

6482. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हल्के हथियार बनाता और अन्य देशों की सप्लाई करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों की तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) इनका तेजी से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है; और

(घ) अन्य देशों को ये हथियार बेचकर गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्। कतिपय मित्र देशों को व्यापारिक आधार पर पूर्ति किए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ) इस सम्बन्ध में आगे और सूचना देना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

Achievement in Family Planning Programmes by Orissa during Fourth Plan Period

6483. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise family planning programmes achieved upto the end of Fourth Plan of Orissa;

(b) what was the total population of the State in the beginning of the Fourth Plan and the rate of birth control at the end of Fourth Plan; and

(c) the steps taken in the tribal areas of the State to check the unjustified birth control measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) A statement giving the required information on achievements during the Fourth Plan period (1969-70 to 1973-74 upto January, 1974) is attached.

(b) According to the estimates of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, the total population of Orissa was 20.94 million as on 1st March, 1969

The estimates of birth rates at the end of Fourth Plan are not yet available. However, the estimate provided by the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India gives 34 3 births per thousand of population in Orissa State for 1972 as against 38 2 in 1969 thereby showing a reduction of 10.2 per cent.

(c) Family Planning is a voluntary programme and there is no element of coercion in it. Instructions have been issued by the Government of India that in Tribal areas greater emphasis should be placed on health care rather than on family planning. Provision for education and services of family planning are, however, made available.

Statement

District-wise achievements in Family Planning Programme in Orissa State during the Fourth Plan Period (1969-70 to 1973-74 (Upto January, 1974).

	District	Sterilisation	IUD	Eq. CC users 1973-74	Total Acceptors
1.	Balasore	35,385	33,015	2,262	70,662
2.	Bolangir	13,827	5,990	1,107	20,924
3.	Cuttack	87,129	41,799	2,839	1,31,767
4.	Dhenkanal	19,862	10,048	2,430	32,340
5	Ganjam	37,533	17,982	3,514	59,029
6.	Kalahandi	21,561	5,709	1,093	28,363
7.	Keonjhar	24,325	18,773	1,653	44,751
8.	Koraput	51,824	8,449	1,594	61,867
9.	Mayurbhanj	47,172	28,706	2,441	78,319
10.	Phulbani	9,235	7,806	1,841	18,882
11.	Puri	33,228	16,421	3,088	52,737
12.	Sambalpur	25,510	7.441	3,028	35,979
13.	Sundergarh	20,462	11,135	2,631	34,228
	TOTAL	4,27,053	2,13,274	29,521	6,69,848

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Orissa

6484. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be please dto state:

(a) how far the Minimum Wages Act of Orissa has been implemented in the Scheduled Areas of the State to provide the reasonable wages to the uneducated tribal labourers so far;

(b) the present rate of wages provided to the labourers by the contractors of different departments; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard and the proposals and programmes for the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL. GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls largely in the State sphere. So far as the Central Government is concerned minimum wage rates have been fixed/revised in those employments in relation to which the Central Government is the 'appropriate Government'. These wage rates cover all places of employment and are enforced through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery' who are instructed to ensure effective implementation.

Details regarding tht actual rates of wages paid by contractors are not available. However, action is taken whenever complaints about payment of wages less than those notified, are brought to the notice of enforcement officers.

Building of Roads by Border Roads Organisation

6485 SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Border Roads Organisation will build roads connecting Donwari to Gurez, Machil to Kalaroo and Chowkibal to Dengdar; and

(b) when a bridge will be built over Madhumati nalla fit for 3 ton load carriers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Formation works on Chowkibal-Tangdhar road are planned to be completed by 1975-76 and surfacing works by 1977-78. Donwari to Gurez and Machil to Kalaroo roads are not in the programme of the B.R.D.B.

(b) A 3-ton Bailly bridge over Madhumati nalla will be available by the end of 1974-75.

Exodus from North India

6486. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been exodus from North India to foreign lands during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an exodus; and

(c) the total number of persons who went abroad during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government is not aware of any significant large-scale emigration from North India to foreign countries during the last year.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों के लिए विदेशी सहायता

6487. **श्री अश्वेश :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1974 तथा 21 फरवरी, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 487 और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 292 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियो के लिए कोई विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : भारत मे पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के लिए कोई विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त नही हुई ।

Vacant Plots and their Auction in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi

6489. SHRI AMRESH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant plots in each block, in each Rehabilitation Colony in New Delhi/Delhi;

(b) the number of plots, in each block in the above Rehabilitation Colonies in New Delhi/Delhi, which have been auctioned in the last three years; and

(c) the total income therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A statement showing the number of vacant plots in each block, in Rehabilitation Colonies in New Delhi/Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4887/74]. This does not include plots available for

disposal but which are under encroachment.

(b) A statement showing the number of plots in each block, in the Rehabilitation Colonies which have been auctioned during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6687/74].

(c) Rs. 95,15,900.00.

Processing of Coke by Private Manufacturers

6489. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed some private manufacturers to process coke in certain States; and

(b) if so, the salient features and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government of Bihar has registered until 13th July, 1973, 53 units for manufacture of hard coke on a temporary basis and four units on permanent basis. After 13th July, 1973, 13 units earlier registered on temporary basis were established on permanent basis. The conditions governing registration and the reasons are being ascertained from the State Government.

Health Centres in Rural Areas of Orissa

6490. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Health Centres in Orissa's rural area; and

(b) whether Government have plans to establish more and what is the number compared to population of Orissa and particularly in Adivasi areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). There are 313 Primary Health Centres and 1665 sub-centres (as on 30-9-1973) for providing medical and health care facilities to 2,00.99,220 rural population (according to 1971 census) in Orissa State. Against this the tribal population is 49,24,582. One more Primary Health Centre is to be established in that State. On an average one Primary Health Centre covers a population of about 64,000.

Appointment of a Labour Leader as General Manager in Durgapur Steel Plant

6491. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Durgapur Steel Plant appointment of a Labour Leader as General Manager has reduced labour trouble; and

(b) if so, the number of man-days lost in this plant and other steel plants comparatively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There has been some improvement in the climate of industrial relations in Durgapur since the appointment of the present General Manager.

(b) The number of man-days lost during any particular period is dependent on a number of various kinds of factors, not all of which are under the control of the Management or are the result of industrial relation problems. It would not be correct to draw conclusions by comparing man days lost in Durgapur Steel Plant with man-days lost in the other steel plants.

The number of man-days lost has generally been higher in Durgapur as compared to the other steel plants. During 1972-73, the man-hours lost in Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants owing to work stoppages were as under:—

Plant	Loss of man-hours due to work stoppages.
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	5,131
2. Durgapur Steel Plant	261,487
3. Rourkela Steel Plan	20,064

Change in Pak Policy towards Diego Garcia Island

6492. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Pak Government has changed its policy towards Diego Garcia Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of Pakistan have subscribed to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Government have recently seen a press report of April 2, 1974 from Pakistan quoting the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs as saying:—

> "If the British Government make particular facilities available to the US Government. there is nothing we can do about it."

Based on this statement only, it is not possible to conclude that there has been any change of policy.

Man-hour lost in Rourkela Steel Plant during 1973-74

6493. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of man-hour lost in Rourkela Steel Plant during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The number of man hours lost in Rourkela Steel Plant during 1973-74 due to labour troubles was 51,008.

Non-Deposit of E.P.F. by M/s. Globe Motors, Delhi

6494. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of orders issued by Local Provident Fund Authorities, M/s. Globe Motors, Delhi, neither deposit the amount deducted from the salaries of employees nor their own contribution towards Employees Provident Fund;

(b) the number of times with dates the local Provident Fund Authorities inspected the record of M/s. Globe Motors, Delhi regarding non-deposit of the amount of Employees Provident Fund Contributions; and

(c) if so, the number of times the above firm has become defaulter and the reasons for not taking any action against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The Management of M/s. Globe Motors Ltd., Delhi committed default during the period May, 1967 to January, 1970 in the payment of Provi-

dent Fund contributions. Legal action by way of revenue recovery and prosecution proceedings was initiated against the establishment from time to time but the Company got a Scheme of arrangement for liquidation of arrears in instalments approved by the High Court of Delhi which stayed the prosecution proceedings. The establishment has paid 5 (five) instalments and has moved the High Court for the extension of period of payment of the final instalment of about Rs. 9,872, representing employers' share which is being opposed by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The establishment has deposited the provident fund for the period February, 1970 to February. 1974.

(b) After February, 1970, the establishment was visited 5 times in 1970 and once during 1971, 1973 and 1974 by the Provident Fund Authorities.

(c) After February, 1970 the establishment delayed payment of provident fund contributions 5 times in 1970. 7 times in 1971, 3 times in 1972, 3 times in 1973 and 2 times in 1974. Prosecution was not launched as the delay in payment was for short periods and payments were received.

Indo-Singapore Naval Cooperation Talks

6495. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Singapore Naval Cooperation for the training facilities and assisting for the production of missile gunboats for Singapore Navy were discussed in March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Achievement of Family Planning Target by Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan

6496. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of family planning in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh has been fully achieved for the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Targets are not fixed separately for rural area. It is, therefore, not possible to assess the extent of achievement of targets in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

कलकत्ता में कोयला प्राधिकरण का मुख्यालय

6497. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बी० सी० सी० एल० एवं कोल आथोरिटी में कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनका वेतन एक हजार रुपये से अधिक है;

(ख) कोल आथारिटी के मुख्यालय को कलकत्ता में रखने का क्या औचित्य है, तथा वहां कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) बी० सी० सी० एल० तथा कोल आथोरिटी के अधिकारियों ने 1973 में कितना यात्रा भत्ता लिया; और

(घ) कोल अथोरिटी के चेयरमैन का वेतन, मकान किराया तथा भत्ता तथा अन्य भत्तों की राशि क्या है तथा उन्हें अन्य क्या सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं तथा विगत एक वर्ष में उन्होंने कितनी बार धनबाद कोयला क्षेत्र का दौरा किया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में श्रमिकों में संघर्ष

6498. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारी इंजीनियरिंग नियम, रांची में जनवरी में श्रमिकों के दो गुटों में संघर्ष हो जाने के फलस्वरूप कुछ व्यक्ति मारे गए थे तथा कुछ घायल हो गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

गत छह महीनों के दौरान हुई हड़तालें

6499. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छह महीनों के दौरान देश में हड़तालों, तालाबन्दी तथा नियमानुसार काम करने के कितने मामले हुए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी वैध थीं और कितनी अवैध ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

त्रिपुरा में चाय-बागान श्रमिकों के मामले

6500. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि त्रिपुरा राज्य के चाय-बागानों के श्रमिकों के कितने मामले श्रम न्यायालय अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, तथा ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों में चाय-बागान मालिकों से बातचीत करके यूनियन द्वारा ही निपटा दिए गये हैं ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : यह मामला अनिवार्यतः राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

रूस में भारतीय डाक्टर

6501. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से यह जानकारी प्राप्त करेगी कि सोवियत रूस में इस समय कितने भारतीय डाक्टर हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : जी हां ।

हांडीधुआ कोयला खान की छत का गिरना

6502. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तलचर में हांडीधुआ कोयला खान की छत गिरने से कुछ श्रमिक मारे गये थे; और

(ख) घायल श्रमिकों तथा मृतक मजदूरों के परिवारों को सरकार द्वारा कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार से, जिसकी ये खानें हैं, पता चला है कि तारीख 11-7-74 को हांडीधुआ कोयला खान में छत गिरने से तीन व्यक्ति घटना स्थल पर ही मारे गए तथा एक की अस्पताल में मृत्यु हुई । इसके अतिरिक्त, छः व्यक्ति गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए । मैसर्स गोयन्का इनवस्टमेंन्ट प्राईवट लिमिटेड, जो कि राज्य सरकार के ऐजन्ट के रूप में कार्य करती है, हर एक मृतक के परिवार को 500 रुपए अग्रिम मुआवजा दिया है और मुआवजे का अन्तिम निणय अभी किया जाना है । एजेन्ट द्वारा घायल व्यक्तियों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है ।

Medical facilities provided to Harijans and Tribal Areas of Orissa during the Fourth Plan

6503. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of medical facilities to be extended to Harijans and Tribal areas and other backward areas of Orissa have been fully achieved during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if not, what is the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa has achieved the target of establishing one primary health centre per block during the Fourth Plan period in all the Community Development Blocks excepting one. The tribal areas and other backward areas are covered under the community development blocks.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, 1974

6504. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is scheduled to be held in 1974 and if so, when and where;

(b) whether the Commonwealth Secretariat in London has been sending any routine or special communications to India and other member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations during the interim period between two such Conferences; and

(c) if so, the main indications of such communications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As is the normal practice, communications from the Commonwealth Secretariat after the Heads of Government meeting in Ottawa in August, 1973, have dealt with a variety of subjects with regard to the steps taken by the Commonwealth Secretariat in implementing the decisions taken or examining the proposals suggested by the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting.

Opinion of Heads of Armed Forces regarding Army called for maintaining of Law and Order

6505. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heads of the three units of Army, Air and Navy Forces have expressed their opinion and concern on the frequent use of armed forces for assisting the civilian authorities to maintain law and order situation in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in Services in Civil Hospitals of Ahmedabad

6506. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Civil Hospitals in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat are overcrowded, understaffed and inadequately equipped; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation and improve the medical services and facilities at the said hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Civil Hospital in Ahmedabad and other hospitals of the State Government are slightly over-crowded but they are adequately staffed and equipped.

(b) Schemes for increasing the number of beds and other amenities in the hospitals have been included in the State Plan.

Reopening of Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory

6507. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.P.B. section of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur which was closed a few months ago is going to reopen shortly; and

(b) whether Government are considering to cancel the contracts given to private parties for the work which was done by the O.P.B. so that this work is given to the Ordnance Clothing Factory and the O.P.B. section can function at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No contracts to private parties were given for the work which was being done by O.P.B. Section and the question of cancellation of any such contracts therefore does not arise.

Embezzlement in Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory

6508. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of embezzlement has taken place in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur and a large amount of money is involved; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concerned individual has been placed under suspension and further investigation is underway.

चम्पारन, बिहार में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों लिये प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की स्थापना

6509. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चम्पारन (बिहार) में बसे पूर्व पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण स्कूल खोलने का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो स्कूल को अब तक न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रस्ताव का पता लगाना संभव नहीं हो पाया है । यदि माननीय संसद सदस्य और जानकारी दें, तो मामले की जांच की जाएगी ।

गत तीन वर्षों का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

6510. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 से लेकर 19 मार्च, 1974 तक, राज्यवार, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में मिली सफलता के बारे में डाक्टर बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आंकड़े दिखाते हैं ।

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान नसबन्दी के कितने आपरेशन हुए हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए समिति का गठन किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) व्यय के आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष-वार रखे जाते है न कि कैलेंडर वर्ष-वार। वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74(दिसम्बर, 1973 तक) के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सलग्न सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT/6688/74]

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नही है कि कार्यक्रम मे मिली सफलता के बारे में डाक्टर बढा-चढा कर आकडे दिखाते है।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1972 से दिसम्बर, 1973 तक किए गए राज्य-वार नसबन्दी आपरेशनों की कुल सख्या का एक विवरण सलग्न है। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT/6688/74]

(घ) जी, नही।

(ङ) प्रश्न नही उठता।

भारत-अरब मैत्री सम्बन्ध

6511. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत और अरब देशों की मैत्री किन किन क्षेत्रों में है;

(ख) क्या इन देशों ने भारत के साथ मैत्री सम्बन्धों के बावजूद तेल के मूल्य मे वृद्धि कर दी है ; और

(ग) आर्थिक क्षेत्र में इन देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारत के अरब देशों के साथ सभी क्षेत्रों में मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध है। इन क्षेत्रों में राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक, वाणिज्यिक, आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्र भी शामिल है।

(ख) पेट्रोल निर्यात करने वाले देशों के सगठन ने, जिनमे अरब और गैर-अरब दोनों ही देश है, हाल मे लिए गए अपने निर्णयों के क्रम में कच्चे तेल का दाम बढाया है। बढी हुई ये कीमतें सभी खरीदारों पर लागू होंगी, जिनमें मित्र देश तथा पेट्रोल आयात करने वाले अरब देश भी शामिल है। ये कीमतें भारत के तेल-आयात पर भी लागू है।

(ग) 1972-73 मे भारत और अरब देशों के बीच कुल व्यापार का मूल्य लगभग 287 करोड था जो भारत के कुल व्यापार के 7.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर है। भारतीय तकनीकी एव आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अरब देशों मे 48 भारतीय विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे है। इसके अलावा, सीधे सविदा के आधार पर 1000 विशेषज्ञों से अधिक की सेवाए इन देशों को उपलब्ध कराई गई है। तकनीकी सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1973-74 मे इन देशों से 12 प्रशिक्षार्थी भारतीय सस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे थे। भारतीय व्यापारिक सस्थाओं ने इन देशों मे कई परियोजनाए और सरकारी इमारतें आदि पूरी की हैं। इनमें से कुछ देशों मे भारतीय दलों ने तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण भी किए है। हमने सीमेंट, उर्वरक तथा कपडा-उद्योग आदि मे सयुक्त उद्यमों अथवा आदि मे अन्त तक परियोजनाए चलाने के लिए भागीदार बनने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इराक मे हम एक नई रेल परियोजना के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कर रहे है और यदि उस सरकार ने अनुमोदित कर दिया तो भारत का उसको पूरा करने मे भाग लेने का भी अवसर मिलेगा।

Control on Price of Coal and Coke by Maharashtra

6512. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have imposed a control on prices of coal and coke; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of H.R.A. & C.C.A. to Employees of Naval Armament Depot, Alwaye

6513. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Naval Armament Depot, Alwaye, had demanded H.R.A. & C.C.A. from the date of the formation of the Cochin Corporation;

(b) the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the employees called for a protest boycott of pay for January. 1974 due to this; and

(d) what are the steps the Government intend to take to settle this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the rules, Defence civilians whose place of duty is in the proximity of a qualified city (Cochin in this case) and who of necessity have to reside within that city may be granted the Compensatory (city) and House Rent Allowances as admissible in that city provided:—

(i) the distance between the place of duty and the periphery of the municipal limits of the qualified city does not exceed 8 kms; and

(ii) the staff concerned have to reside within the qualified city out of necessity i.e. for want of accommodation nearer their place of duty.

The above conditions are now fulfilled in respect of the civilian employees of the Naval Armament Depot, Alwaye.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Union called for a pay boycott in January, 1974 which was called off subsequently.

(d) Orders granting House Rent and City (Compensatory) Allowances at Cochin rates to civilian employees of Naval Armament Depot, Alwaye with effect from 1-12-73 have been issued on 8-4-1974.

Representation from Kerala State Burma-Ceylon Evacuees Association

6514. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Kerala State Burma-Ceylon Evacuees Association about their grievances and seeking remedies;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation, dated the 10th October, 1973 addressed to the Prime Minister, was received from the Association.

(b) The Association requested that:

(i) The orders of the Government of Kerala for realisation, as revenue recovery, of the amounts due from the repatriate families, who had defaulted in making timely repayment of loans advanced to them, should be revoked;

(ii) Half the amount of loan should be converted into grant, while the other half should be interest free; and

(iii) Adequate compensation should be paid for the properties left in Burma and Sri Lanka.

(c) The Government of Kerala have intimated that, in cases of acute distress among repatriates, they have stayed revenue recovery action and maximum extension of time for repayment of loan is granted.

It is not posible to concede to the request regarding conversion of half the loans into grants and half into interest free loans.

There is no scheme for payment of compensation by the Government of India for properties left by repatriates in Sri Lanka and Burma. However, in the case of repatriates from Sri Lanka, transfer of assets up to Sri Lanka Rs. 75,000 per family is allowed by the Government of Sri Lanka. As regards, Burma, recently, the Working People's Daily, Rangoon, published a notification of the Government of Burma inviting direct applications for compensation in respect of national and foreign owned enterprises nationalised under the Business Nationalisation Law, 1963, and the Socialist Economic System Establishment Law, 1965.

Location of proposed Regional Passport Office in Kerala

6515. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2392 on the 7th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided about the location of the proposed Regional Passport Office in Kerala; and

(b) when this new R.P.O. is likely to start functioning in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to locate the Regional Passport Office for Kerala, at Cochin.

(b) The new office has been functioning as a separate unit in the existing premises of the Madras office since 30th March, 74. The unit will move to Cochin when the necessary office building and other facilities are acquired and arrangements for bifurcation are completed.

Bachelors in the Country

6516. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1312 on the 28th February, 1974 regarding Vasectomy Tubectomy operations in the country in 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any survey to understand the percentage of bachelors in our country and the average age of marriage also at the present moment; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY AF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) and (b). The Ministry of Health and Family Planning has not carried out any survey to estimate the percentage of bachelors in the country. However, according to 1971 census, 36.8% males and 22.0% females aged 10 years and above are unmarried in the country. As for average age at marriage, a recent All India Survey carried out by the Operations Research Group, Baroda in 1970-71 with financial assistance from this Ministry revealed that the average age at marriage for husbands and wives married during 1966-70 were 23.8 years and 18.3 years respectively.

Memo from Officers' Association of Durgapur Steel Plant

6517. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received any memorandum or white printed paper entitled for people and Parliament to judge from the officers' association of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have studied those problems; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum is an expression of the views of the Officers' Association on some problems of the Durgapur Steel Plant and also on some of the events that took place there. The Management of the Plant are competent to take suitable action in respect of the problems mentioned in the Memorandum. No specific action is considered necessary at Government level.

Doctors working in Primary Heal Centres

6518. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any survey about the primary health centres in our country as to how many M.B.B.S. doctors are functioning there in the villages;

(b) whether the problem of doctor's service in the village hospitals has been analysed by the Ministry and remedies found out; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Although no survey has been conducted, Government are aware that a majority of the Primary Health Centres in the State/U.T. Governments are manned by M.B.B.S. doctors.

(b) and (c). Problems like bad communication, lack of educational and physical facilities, absence of basic amenities, fear of social and professional isolation of doctors serving in village hospitals have been noted. The following steps have been taken by the Government of India as well as by the State|U.T. Governments:

Government of India

A special allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. is given to doctors of primary health centres who have to work in disadvantageous areas.

STATE/U.T. GOVERNMENTS

1. Formation of unified cadre of doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.
2. Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity etc.
3. Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters etc.
4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.
5. Grant of advance increments.

6. Provision of adequate quantity of medicines and equipment in primary health centres.

7. Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for certain number of years.

Mass Media for Family Planning in Villages

6519. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt was made by his Ministry to effectively organise family planning programme in the villages and slums through mass media; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) The Family Planning Mass Education activities, utilising all available media and methods, are organised both in the rural as well as urban areas including the slums.

(b) As a result of the broad-based mass education activities carried out so far, wide awareness about family planning has been created, both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Studies indicate that a majority of the people now have favourable attitudes towards family planning.

Inefficient Administration of Employees' Provident Fund

6520. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra branch of the INTUC has drawn the attention of his Ministry to the inefficient administration of the provident fund by employers as well as Provident Fund authorities;

(b) whether it is alleged that as a result of this inefficient administration in various States, more than Rs. 20 crores have been swallowed by the employers, by not depositing the accumulated Provident Fund contributions with the Government; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to end these malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A report to this effect has appeared in the *Economic Times* dated the 14th March, 1974.

(c) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the Provident Fund contributions in arrear as on 30-9-1973 stood at Rs. 19.35 crores as against Rs. 20.66 crores as on 31-3-1972. The arrears represent only 1.9% of the total collection of contributions in respect of unexempted establishments. Bulk of the arrears relate to financially weak-units. As the provisions in the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 were found inadequate to deal with the problem of defaults, the Act has been amended with effect from 1-11-1973 making penal provisions more stringent to deter the employers from defaulting in payment of provident fund dues. Provident Fund Authorities are taking following measures in connection with the defaults:—

(i) In appropriate cases, prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue Recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/ Courts under section 406/409 of the I.P.C.

(iv) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(v) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety etc.

(vi) In the cases of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction schemes drawn up by them are examined on merits.

Trade Union in National and Grindlays Bank

6521. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. has violated agreements and settlements with the Employees' Union in the Bank;

(b) whether the management has derecognised the Union from 1st November, 1971;

(c) whether the Court has passed strictures against the management of Bank and restrained the Bank from holding enquiries against two activists of the Union who are vindictively charge-sheeted; and

(d) what steps are proposed to put an end to the anti-Union and unfair labour practices of the Bank management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

Top Posts of C.M.A.

6522. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of posts of top positions in Coal Mines Authority which have gone to the officers of National Coal Development Corporation after nationalisation of coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The Board of Directors of Coal Mines Authority Ltd., presently consists of a Chairman and 13 Directors including six Functional Directors. Out of them, the Chairman and four Functional Directors were working in the National Coal Development Corporation at the time of the formation of Coal Mines Authortty Ltd.

Celebration of Hanna Battle Day by a Batalion of Dogra Regiment

6523. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a battalion of the Dogra Regiment celebrated the Hanna Battle Honour Day in the forward area recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Hanna Battle Day was the part of the first world war; and

(d) if so, why it was necessary for the National Army to celebrate the day?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Third Battalion of the Dogra Regiment celebrates Hanna Battle Honour Day on the 21st January every year, to commemorate their

victory in the Battle of Sheik Sasd and Hanna fought in Middle East on the 21st January, 1916, during World War I, in which the Unit display supreme gallantry. L|Nk Lalla of the Unit was awarded the victoria Cross for his performance of supreme order in that battle.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The traditions of great valour and supreme sacrifice of a Regiment art built up on its sustained performance over a period of time in battles in which it partakes. To maintain and further strengthen such traditions, it is customary in the Services. to celebrate every year their memorable victories whether pertaining to pre-independence or post-independence period.

The old Battle Honour days of World Wars I and II are being gradually replaced by new Battle Honour days in the case in Units who have distinguished themselves in recent aggressions/conflicts after Independence.

Pending Claims of Dock Labourers with Board

6524. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of claims of dock labourers are pending with the Board for finalisation and payments for Provident Fund, Gratuity;

(b) whether this is due to negligence of the authorities; and

(c) if so. the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Employees of Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertakings

6525. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Section of the employees of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertakings decided to go on a token strike on the 20th March, 1974; and

(b) if so, their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration, 150 out of 250 workers of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi resorted to a token strike on 20-3-74 over their following demands:—

(i) Filling up of temoprary posts of Drivers and certain other vacant posts;

(ii) Appointment of Muster Roll Drivers to the post of cleaners;

(iii) Appointment of Beldars;

(iv) Revision of pay scales of Head Mechanic, Lineman, Pump Drivers and Assistant Pump Drivers;

(v) Introduction of Work Charge System;

(vi) Reorganisation scheme; and

(vii) Implementation of rationalised pay scales of 21 categories.

With a view to averting the strike, a bipartite meeting between the management and the representatives of

workers was held on 18-3-74 and some important decisions were reached. On 19-3-74 both the parties appeared before the Conciliation Officer, Delhi when the Union representatives said that they would try and prevail upon the other representatives of the Union and the workers not to proceed on a token strike. Despite this, the strike took place on 20-3-74.

Strike Threat by Electricity Industry Workers

6526. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electric industry workers have decided to launch a continuous all India strike; and

(b) if so, their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to press reports the electricity workers have a proposal to go on a strike if the Electricity Wage Guidelines Committee is unable to come to an acceptable decision on the question of wages.

Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Plant

6527. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relieve the Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The reference presumably is to the previous Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Limited who relinquished charge on the 11th March, 1974.

(b) The Officer was on deputation to Bokaro Steel Limited from the Ministry of Defence and has reverted to his parent cadre.

Investigations regarding Coal-Based Petroleum

6528. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Geological Survey of India conducted investigations regarding coal-based Petroleum in the country, date-wise, area-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the results of the Survey conducted by Geological Survey of India;

(c) the action taken by Government, survey-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Geological Survey of India has not conducted specific investigations on Coal-Based Petroleum during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Small-Pox in Bihar

6529. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small-pox is posing a grave threat to the people of Bihar and the Capital of the State is affected; and

(b) if so, the steps the Union Government have taken in extending its medical assistance to the State of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to provisional figures available, in 1974 (upto 16th March) out of 2,891 cases of smallpox with 4,340 deaths in the Country, 17,664 cases (60.9 per cent of total incidence) and 2,771 deaths (63.8 per cent of total deaths) have been reported from Bihar. 144 cases with 13 deaths have been reported from the Capital of the State during this period.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Under the Intensive Anti-Smallpox Campaign, Government have taken prompt and adequate measures to contain the smallpox outbreaks. The measures include:—

1. Nineteen surveillance and outbreak containment teams headed by National|State and WHO epidemologists have been assigned to intensify surveillance and outbreak containment activities.

2. Top priority is being accorded to Primary Vaccinations (which include neonatal vaccinations also).

3. The implementation of Smallpox Eradication Programme in Bihar is reviewed regularly. The last Progress Review meeting was held in Patna on 2nd April, 1974. Deficiencies detected in the implementation of the programme are brought out, so that remedial measures could be taken immediately.

4. In 1973-74, 14 Vehicles have been supplied for the exclusive use in Smallpox Eradication Programme, so that active surveillance and containment work could be effectively supervised. Prior to this, 11 Motor Cycles were also supplied to the State.

5. Adequate quantities of potent Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine and bifurcated needles are being supplied.

6. Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, which is a centrally sponsored scheme, 100 per cent central assistance is provided to the States for the implementation of the Programme.

7. In order to enhance voluntary acceptibility of vaccination and for prompt reporting of any suspected case of smallpox, adequate quantities of Health Education and publicity material is being supplied to the concerned authorities.

In this behalf a spot announcement is being broadcast from All India Radio (Vividh Bharti) requesting the people to report any case of suspected Smallpox to the nearest Health Authority and also to accept vaccination against smallpox.

8. Smallpox reporting procedures have been streamlined and printed programme for sending the weekly epidemiological report have been supplied to the State Health authorities.

Production Loss of I.I.S.C.O.

6530. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Production of saleable steel by the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Burnpur had fallen during February, 1974 as compared to the January, 1974 figure;

(b) the reasons of fall in production;

(c) the amount of loss (in tonnage and money) incurred by the Company;

(d) the action Government propose to take against such persons responsible for the loss; and

(e) the steps contemplated to avoid such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The production of saleable steel during January and February, 1974 was as under:—

	January'74	February'74
	(Tonnes)	
Saleable steel	35,536	30,215

The main reason for the lower production in the month of Feb. was that January had 3 more working days than February. The question of taking action against any individual for this shortfall in production, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The net drop in Company's sale value in February, compared to that in January, was Rs. 2 lakhs.

(d) The major deterrent to production in the Company is the poor condition of various items of plant and equipment due to neglect of maintenance and replacement repairs over the past. A Plant Rehabilitation Scheme is being implemented to improve the technical health of the plant so as to increase its production to the rated capacity in about 3 years time.

Strike by H.M.T. Workers

6531. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited resorted to a one-day strike recently;

(b) if so, whether the H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association had informed the management of their willingness to work and the management have failed to give them enough production to work; and

(c) whether the salary of the workers who offered to work was also cut by the management for the strike day, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A majority of workers in the Kalamassery Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. had stayed away from their work on 30th January, 1974.

(b) The management had made adequate police arrangements to ensure the safety and security of those willing workers who did not want to participate in the strike.

(c) No salary cut was effected on those who attended their work on that particular day.

Job Security and other Benefits to Medical Representatives

6532. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Medical Representatives requesting the Government to take measures to give them job security and other benefits; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and the steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Associations of Medical Representatives have represented to Government from time to time demanding that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 should be made applicable to them. This will be kept in view while finalising the proposals for the comprehensive Industrial Relations Law.

Coal Consumers' Association assured of reasonable rates and easy availability of Coal

6533. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance was given to Coal Consumers' Association that after nationalisation of non-coking coal mines, consumers would get their coal easily and at reasonable rates; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement those assurances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Government is not aware of any such assurance It is, however, the policy of the Government to see that consumers get coal without difficulty and at reasonable rates.

(b) All genuine consumers can directly approach the Coal Mines Authority, Bharat Coking Coal and Singareni Collieries Company for their coal requirements and coal is offered at the prices fixed by the companies. The actual supply by rail, however, depends on the availability of rail wagons which are allotted on the basis of the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities to the Railways

Reorganisation of Capital Structure of Neyveli Corporation

6534 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering the question of reorganising the capital structure of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Corporation since its inception and during 1973-74, separately; and

(c) whether with the present production of lignite, the project was not considered as economically viable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation suffered a total loss of Rs 55 80 crores upto 1972-73 and during 1973-74, the loss is expected to be about Rs. 12 70 crores.

(c) The present production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite Mine is about 3 6 million tonnes per annum and at this level of production the Project is not economically viable. A scheme costing Rs 11.62 crores was sanctioned by the Government to raise production of lignite to 4 5 million tonnes per annum by 1976-77 Another scheme costing Rs. 36 00 crores has been sanctioned which will raise the production of lignite to 6 3 million tonnes per annum by the beginning of the Sixth Plan and at that level of production the Project is expected to be economically viable

Rejection of Land Selected for Rehabilitation of Chhamb Refugees

6535 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Chhamb Refugees Action Committee has rejected the barren lands selected for their permanent settlement and the Displaced Persons have threatened to march to Jammu in case some immediate steps are not taken to settle them; and

(b) what are the other demands of the Displaced Persons and Governments reaction to these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHR G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A section of the Chhamb displaced persons has expressed dissatisfaction about the lands so far located for their resettlement About 250 of these displaced persons staged a *dharna* in front of the State Legislature building from 29-3-1974 till 31st March, 1974 Their deputation met the Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir who assured them that only such lands will be allotted to the displaced persons which are fit for cultivation and the *dharna* was called off.

(b) The other demands of these persons mainly relate to payment of crop compensation for 1971-72, payment of fodder grant, notifying the pattern and scale of the various rehabilitation grants, conversion of ration cards for cash dole into standard ones and special concessions to serving soldiers, cash payment to such of the displaced persons who do not want land and are willing to start any business of industrial units etc

These demands will be looked into by the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority set up for the rehabilitation of Chhamb displaced persons

मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड डिवीजन का विमान द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

6536. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बुन्देलखंड डिवीजन का विमान द्वारा सर्वेक्षण पांच वर्ष पूर्व किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस सर्वेक्षण से टीकमगढ़ जिले में ताबा तथा यूरेनियम और छतरपुर जिले में मैंगनीज तथा ताबा मिलने की सम्भावना का पता लगा था , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां, यह सर्वेक्षण 1968 की प्रथम तिमाही में किया गया था ।

(ख) अभी तक टीकमगढ़ जिले में ताबा तथा यूरेनियम और छतरपुर जिले में मैंगनीज ताबा की प्राप्ति संभावनाओं के आसार नहीं है । परन्तु हवाई सर्वेक्षण द्वारा दर्शित 'एनामली ब्लाक' के बारे में भूमिगत अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीसे का भण्डार

6537. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले के बहादुर ग्राम में वर्ष 1968-69 में सीसे के निक्षेपों का पता लगा था , और

(ख) क्या वहां खनन कार्य शुरू करने के तत्काल बाद ही यह काम बन्द कर दिया गया था और इसके क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Distribution of Coal to Delhi

6538 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Wil the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Corporation has urged for the handing over of the distribution of coal in Delhi to Small Scale Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so; and

(c) whether similar steps will be taken in other States also, specially in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the decisions taken at meetings held with the representatives of the State Governments to create dumps at various centres in the State for distribution of coal to the consumers, Delhi Administration has nominated Delhi Small Scale Industries Corpn. as its agency to receive all coal supplies and to distribute them amongst the various consumers. The revised procedure has taken effect from 1st April, 1974

(c) The scheme will be gradually extended to other States also. Thirteen States have already nominated their small scale industries corporations or other Govt. Agencies as the handling agencies for hard coke. In Gujarat State, the Small Scale Industries Corporation is handling partial supplies of hard coke. It has been suggested to the State Govt to accept the entire supplies in the name of the Corporaion.

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6539. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether late Shri Kumaramangalam as Minister of Steel assured the House that expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant will be undertaken by Government; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government for the expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant and the time schedule for that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The House was informed that it had been decided to expand the Alloy Steel Plant from its existing annual capacity of 100,000 ingot tonnes to 300,000 ingot tonnes.

(b) In August 1972, the product mix for the scheme of expansion of the Alloy Steels Plant was decided upon and it was decided that a detailed project report should be got prepared on this basis. However, in the light of the subsequent criticism that the product mix decided upon would not make the plant viable, it was decided in November, 1972 that the product mix should be re-examined by a Group of experts of the Department. This study has been completed. It is presently under examination. The scheme of expansion will now have to be considered as a Fifth Plan Scheme in the context of the overall resources available and the *inter-se* importance of the various schemes relating to the steel industry.

Proposal to convene a meeting of State Health Ministers to discuss doctors' problems in the country

6540 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether in view of agitation by the doctors in different parts of the country, the Government will convene a meeting of the Health Minis-

iers of different States to devise uniform policies in regard to rights, privileges and benefits claimed by the doctors.

b) if not, the reasons thereabout, and

(c) the facts about the common factors of the demands of the doctors c different parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU) (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to convene a meeting of Health Ministers of different States to devise uniform policies in regard to privileges and benefits claimed by doctors

(b) Health Administration and Medical Education are essentially State subjects and the emoluments to be paid to the health personnel including doctors is the concern of the State Governments

(c) The demands of doctors for upwards revision of emoluments and other privileges vary from State to State.

Portuguese offer for U.S base at Mozambique

6543 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported Portuguese offer of Mozambique for US base, and

(b) if so, the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have seen press reports relating to the agreement by Portugal for the establishment of US naval bases at Lourenco-Marques and Nacala in Mozambique

(b) The establishment of such foreign naval bases in the Indian Ocean is manifestly inconsistent with the letter and spirit on the U N General Assembly's resolution of 16th December, 1971, declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace for all times Government's view that the Indian Ocean should remain a Zone of Peace, free from great power rivalry, tension and military escalation is well known

Central Authority for Rehabilitation of Chhamb Displaced Persons

6544 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN.
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3082 on the 14th March 1974 regarding panel set up for rehabilitation of Chhamb refugees and state

(a) the composition of this authority,

(b) the extent of expenses to be contributed by the Central and State Governments separately, and

(c) when the Authority will start and complete the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) the composition of the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority is as follows —

1 Chief Secretary,
Jammu & Kashmir Government
—Chairman

2 Secretary,
Revenue & Rehabilitation,
Jammu & Kashmir Government.
—Member

3 Divisional Commissioner,
Jammu
—Member

4. Chief Executive of the Authority
—Member-Secretary

5. Joint Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation, Government of India
—Member

6. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
—Member

7. Deputy Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation, Government of India
—Member

(b) The Government of India will bear the entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of the Chhamb Displaced Persons

(c) The authority has been directed to resettle these persons with the utmost expedition. The first meeting of the Authority is scheduled to be held at Jammu on 10-4-1974.

Delay in Commissioning of Haldia Dock Project

6545. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply and erection at Haldia of radial valves and pen stocks by Triveni Structurals Ltd., and coal handling plant by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited are lagging far behind schedule;

(b) if so, whether these delays will mean indefinite postponement of the commissioning of the Haldia Dock Project;

(c) the reasons for the delayed work of the two contracting firms; and

(d) the action taken, if any, to expedite fulfilment of their commitments?

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) On account of factors beyond the control of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Triveni Structurals Ltd, and Project Authorities the equipment could not be delivered according to the original delivery schedule. The present assessment is that both Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Triveni Structurals Limited will supply and erect the equipment ordered on them in conformity with the revised schedule.

(c) (i) Time taken in completion of civil works.

(ii) Labour unrest;

(iii) non-availability of steel.

(iv) Irregular power supply and shortage of industrial gases, electrodes, bought out items etc., were the primary factors which have contributed to the delay.

(d) The following steps have been taken to expedite the completion of the work by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Triveni Structurals Limited:—

(1) The labour forces at the site is being augmented;

(2) The grievances of labour are being removed;

(3) The shop set up by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation for rectification of equipment is being strengthened;

(4) The progress of the project is being monitored at a senior level and periodical meetings are held at the site to solve various problems.

Standardisation of wages for Badli workers

6547 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5029 on the 28th March, 1974 regarding standardisation of wages in jute industry and state the outcome of the conference in respect of All-India standardisation of wages and relief for Badli workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Labour Minister has since given his decision on the issue of grant of relief to Badli Workers in the jute industry in West Bengal This has been communicated to the parties concerned, through the Government of West Bengal The question of standardisation is under study

झांसी के निकट एक ट्रांसफार्मर कारखाने की स्थापना

6549 डा० गोविन्द दास शिछारेया:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) झांसी के निकट स्थापित किये जाने वाले एक ट्रांसफार्मर कारखाने सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है, और

(ख) इस में सम्भवत कब तक काम शुरू हो जायेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) झांसी मे स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित ट्रांसफार्मर कारखाने की मुख्य बातें ये है —

1 निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित उत्पाद मिश्र : 50 एम० वी० ए० 132 के० वी० क्लास तक के 1250 एम० वी० ए० विद्युत् ट्रांसफार्मर विशेष प्रकार के ट्रांसफार्मर 20 नग, ट्रैक्शन ट्रांसफार्मर 100 नग रीयक्टर 80 नग तथा 400 के० वी० क्लास तक के इन्स्ट्रूमेंट ट्रांसफार्मर 1960 नग ।

2 उत्पादन का बिक्री मूल्य प्रतिवर्ष 1195 लाख रुपये ।

3 परियोजन के अनुमानित लागत : कारखाना 1432 13 लाख रुपये
बस्ती 265 लाख रुपये

(ख) लगभग 3 वर्षों मे निर्माण के प्रथम चरण के पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है इसी समय से उत्पादन भी होने लगेगा और न चार वर्षों के बाद कुछ उत्पादन कर लिया जाएगा । छटे वर्ष मे पूर्ण उत्पादन स्तर प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Survey of Eastern India for Mineral Exploration

6548 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether surveys were undertaken by Geological Survey of India in Eastern India (West Bengal, Bihar

and Orissa) and North Eastern India (Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya) during 1972—74 for mineral exploration;

(b) the broad outlines of the survey reports; and

(c) whether any survey had been conducted to explore the possibility of coal based petroleum in these regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Geological investigations were carried out by Geological Survey of India in Eastern parts of Raniganj Coal-field in West Bengal and Bokaro, Ramgarh and Karanpura Coalfields in Bihar in 1948.

Statement

The investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India have revealed reserves as follows:—

Location	Mineral	Estimated Reserves
		(in million tonnes)
Raniganj Coalfield . .	Coal	22 42
Burdwan district	Clay	9·02
Darjeeling district (West Bengal)	Lead-Zinc ore	(Promising deposit)
Jharia, East and West Bokaro, North Karanpura and Rajamahal Coal fields	Coal	1786 30
Ranchi district (Bihar) .	Bauxite	6 55 more than 48 per cent Alumina)
Talcher Coalfield . . .	Coal	63 28
Mayurbhanj district .	Copper ore	0 8 (1% Copper)
Cuttack and Mayurbhanj district .	Nickel ore	15 32 (0 97 to 1·12% Nickel
Mayurbhanj, district (Orissa) .	Vanadifercus	0·5 (1% Vanadium Oxide)
Khasi hills of Meghalaya .	Limestone (Cementgrade)	6 4
	Copper-lead-zinc ore	2 5 (4 58% Copper 1 e.c Zinc

Mining equipment from Soviet Union

6550 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the country received mining equipments from Soviet Union by an agreement in June, 1956,

(b) the main features of the agreement and

(c) the particulars of equipments supplied by the Soviet Union and the names of coal companies that utilised the same with results thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received

Surveys undertaken by Geological Survey of India during 1972-73 1973-74 and 1974-75

6551 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned for Geological Survey of India for 1972-73 1973-74 and 1974-75 for mineral exploration year-wise and

(b) the Surveys undertaken by Geological Survey of India during this period region wise year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The Geological Survey of India's activities are inter connected and a number of them have a bearing on mineral exploration, which is a major activity Thus it is not possible to give specifically the amount sanctioned to GSI separately for mineral exploration However, the total budget provision made for G S I for 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the budget estimates for 1974-75 are given below —

(Rs in lakhs)

	B E. 1972 73	B E 1972-73	B P 1973-74	BF 1973 74	B E 1974-75
Plan	590 00	395 20	390 96	318 96	400 00
Non-Plan . . .	946 00	899·80	795 06	777 61	881 00
Total . .	1536 00	1295 09	1186 02	1096 57	1281 00

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Coal-based power suggested for Railways

6552 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR
SHRI A K M ISHAQUE

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry suggested to Railway Ministry to use coal-based power and not to go in for dieselisation,

(b) if so, when the suggestion had been made and the main features thereof and

(c) the reaction of Railway Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) No specific suggestion for using coal-based power instead of diesel was made by the Department of Mines to the Railway Ministry The Fuel Policy Committee which examined this question had recommended in Part I of their Report submitted in May, 1972, that electrification should be maximised on the trunk routes where traffic density is expected to increase This recommendation has been accepted by the Government

Fixation of State-wise Reservation Quota for recruitment in Army

6553 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the new percentage of recruitment quota based on 1971 census in respect of all class regiments in the Indian Army, resulting in a substantial decrease in the recruitment percentage of the border States, namely Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur, will not adversely affect the morale and contribution of people of these States to the Army,

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the removal of resentment among the people of these States in general and active and ex-servicemen, in particular about the future of their wards; and

(c) the justification for the fixation of Statewise reservation of quota in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) While in the cases of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh the recruitment quota based on 1971 census has registered a slight reduction in the percentage of recruitment for the all-class Regiments of the Army, corresponding recruitment quota in respect of the other border States mentioned, for the all-class Regiments, has registered an increase in each case as compared to the earlier quota based on the 1961 census

Despite the above position, the percentage quotas of recruitment to the entire Army, i e for the all-class Regiments, as well as the other regiments of the Army which are fully or partially reserved for certain classes or communities taken together, in respect of punjab, and Himachal Pradesh, will still be higher than their respective shares based on their recruitable male population in the age group of 17-25 years This being so, there should be no adverse effect on the morale and contribution of the people of these States to the Army on account of this change

(b) Does not arise

(c) This is in conformity with the post-independence policy of the Government as announced from time to time in Parliament namely that recruitment for the Army is done in proportion to the recruitable male population belonging to the age group of 17 to 25 years in the various States except for Regiments where recruitment is reserved for certain classes or communities.

Percentage of Army Recruitment Quota for States and Union Territories

6554. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3100 on the 14th March 1974 and state:

(a) the date with effect from which the percentage of recruitment quota based on 1971 Census in respect of all class Regiments has been implemented and whether the State Governments have also been consulted in the matter;

(b) the corresponding figures for Haryana and the reasons for its omission from the statement;

(c) the number and names of all class regiments, and

(d) the number and names of the Regiments in Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry having specific class composition and the State|States where each one of thes prescribed classes are available?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) From the 1st April 1973 No. Sir the State Government were not consulted as this action is in conformity with the post-independent recruitment policy of the Government as announced from time to time

(b) The recruitment figures for HARYANA are as follows:—

Percentage of Recruitment Quota based on 1971 Census in respec of 'All Class' Regiments.

1.8

Actual Average Percentage Recruitment to the entire Army based on the figure for the period 1-4-68 to 31 3 71.

7.00

Separate figures for HARYANA were not readily available on 14th March, 1974.

(c) and (d). It is not in the public interst to disclose these details.

Transfer of Widow Lady Doctors of Military Martyrs

6555. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3102 on the 14th March, 1974 and state:

(a) the number of transfers ordered in the case of the widows of Military martyrs who are working as Lady Doctors in the Military Hospitals during 1973-74;

(b) whether some of them wanted to be retained in the Stations of their previous postings on compassionate grounds;

(c) if so, their number; and

(d) the action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. P. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). There was only one case of a Lady Doctor, who was the widow of a Military martyr, who wished to be retained in the station of her previous posting on compassionate grounds for a period of one year Her request was accepted to. She was thereafter transferred during 1973-74 due to exigencies of service, on completion of 5 years and 10 months continuous stay in one station and 8 years and 8 months in one State.

Teleprinter services in Indian Missions abroad

6556 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Embassies|High Commissions where teleprinter serices are available;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide teleprinters in some more Embassies/High Commissions; and

(c) if so, the names of the Embassies/High Commissions which are

under the consideration of Government for the provision of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) A statement showing the tele-communication network of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, as on 31-3-1974 is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See* No LT6689/74).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Proposals to set up telex links with our Embassies in Baghdad, Jeddah, Madrid, Mexico and Seoul are under consideration.

Study courses of Asian Languages at Indian School of Foreign Languages

6557. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Asian languages being taught in the Indian School of Foreign Languages run by the Ministry of Defence in New Delhi;

(b) the courses of study which are available at this school for each of these languages;

(c) the number of students in each one of these courses for each one of these languages,

(d) whether it is proposed to encourage the study of other Asian languages which are not taught there at present, and

(e) if so, the steps under consideration of Government for the realisation of this objective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B. PATNAIK) (a) The School of Foreign Languages has provision for teaching Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Persian Tibetan and Malay/Bahasa Indonesia.

(b) The study courses for these languages available at the School are Advanced Diploma Course (Two Parts) and Interpretership Course.

(c) The numbers of students, as on 1st April 1974, attending the courses are:—

Languages	Advanced Diploma Course	Interpretership Course
Arabic	6	5**
Burmese	3	7
Chinese	20	10
Japanese	14	6
Tibetan	1	9
Malay Bahasa Indonesia	9	4
Persian	—	—

**Course completed on 31-1-1974

(d) Yes, Sir, if the requirements of the Government of India and Defence Services, in particular, so demand.

(e) Action is in progress to provide for instructions in Pushto and Sinhala

Misuse of Steel Quota by Calcutta Firms

6558 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3972 on the 23rd August, 1973 regarding C B I investigations into misuse of steel allotments and state

(a) the amount of money involved in each case of Calcutta firms, charged with misuse of steel quota, and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken against each of these firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) Details of the action taken against each of the Calcutta firms are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6690/74].

Production of Nirodh and other contraceptives during 1971-73

6559 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the figures of the production in the country of Nirodh and other contraceptives for the year 1971 1972 and 1973;

(b) the form of publicity and sale distribution system during the said period; and

(c) the profit earned by the distributors during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The production of Nirodh and other conventional contraceptives in the country was as follows:

Conventional Contraceptives	*Quantity produced*		
	1971	1972	1973
Nirodh (Condoms)	134 84 million pieces	168 55 million pieces	155 25 million pieces
Foam Tablets	33 80 lakhs Tablets	9 02 lakhs tablets	16 77 lakhs tablets
Contraceptive Jel Jelly/Cream	7,58,888 Tubes	2,84,411 Tubes	75,248 Tubes

(b) Publicity for Nirodh is done through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of Information and Broadcasting Ministry through cinema, radio, press, bus-panels, hoardings outdoor shop signs, other forms of mass media and through point of purchase material at retail shops Under the distribution system for Nirodh Commercial Scheme, six of the country's largest and most experienced consumer goods Marketing Companies and one Public Sector Undertaking are involved in distributing and selling Nirodh. These are: Brooke Bond India Ltd, Hindustan Lever Ltd, Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd, Union Carbide India Ltd in the private sector and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd in the Public Sector. Indian Oil

Corporation has started Nirodh distribution only from the middle of November, 1973, on an experimental basis.

The seven distributing companies receive Nirodh from the Government at the rate of 8 paise for 3 pieces and supply to retailers at 12 paise for 3, who, in turn sell it to the consumer at 15 paise for 3. At present these companies are reported to be distributing Nirodh through over 2.20 lakhs retail outlets.

(c) The gross Commission earned by the companies on their Nirodh sales out of which they have to meet their distribution expenses on Nirodh, is as follows:

Year	Gross Commission
	Rs
1970-71	3.30 lakhs
1971-72	4.27 lakhs
1972-73	5.30 lakhs

The gross commission has been calculated on the basis of the margins actually retained by the companies to meet their expenses which (i.e. margins) vary from company to company.

Sponge Iron Plants

6560. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of sponge iron plants in regard to which letters of intent have been issued, State-wise, with the capital investment and annual capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Eight 'Letters of Intent' have been granted for setting up Sponge Iron Plants. Their annual capacity and estimated capital investment are indicated against each —

Sl. No	Unit	Annual Capacity (in tonnes)	State	Estimated capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)
1	The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Madras	1,00,000	Tamil Nadu	400
2	Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur	3,00,000	Rajasthan	915
3.	State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay	1,00,000	Maharashtra	590
4	Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh	1,00,000	Haryana	350
5	Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	3,00,000	Orissa	*1800
6.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	30,000	Andhra Pradesh	300

*Inclusive of Billet Project)

Sl. No.	Unit	Annual capacity (in tonnes)	State	Estimated capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)
7.	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. Ahmedabad.	1,60,000	Gujarat	450
8.	Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd Gauhati	30,000	Assam *(Inclusive of Billet Project)	31

SC and S.T. registered unemployed persons in big cities

6561 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe unemployed Graduates and non-graduates at present Registered in Employment Exchanges of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras; and

(b) what are the scheme under consideration with State and Central Governments for those unemployed persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) Information is given in the statements (Statement-I & Statement-II) laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-669/74]

Loss to Manganese Ore India Limited

6562 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Manganese Ore India Limited is running at a loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry does not favour its expansion and the reasons why financial assistance to it has been reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Yes. Sir, MOIL incurred a loss for the first time in 1972-73.

(b) Accumulation of stocks due to unfavourable international market conditions for manganese ore, reduced consumption within the country due to steel production not keeping up with the original targets non-availability of wagons for movement of manganese ore, rise in prices of spares and raw materials, higher cost of subsidised foodgrains to the workers are some of the important factors that have contributed to the loss

(c) The demand for the manganese ore produced by MOIL is already less than its production Question of expansion will arise only when the demand picks up No direct financial assistance is provided by the Government to MOIL. Steel Authority of India Ltd has provided guarantees for the bank borrowings raised by MOIL

Expenditure on B C.C L Court Cases

6563 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether huge amount has been spent on Lawyers' fees, T.A by the BCCL to conduct their court cases;

(b) if so, the amount spent for 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) whether a portion of the above amount has been drawn by certain lawyers without attending the cases assigned to them; and

(d) whether an inquiry would be made regarding the cases attended to by each of them and a report regarding payment, etc. already made to them be placed on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production cost of Iron Ore at Bailadila

6564. SHRI R N BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of iron ore at Bailadila by the N.M.D.C. is much higher than the cost of ore raised through private contractors,

(b) if so, the amount of difference;

(c) whether it is one of the leading factors for loss of huge amount by the N.M D C; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the difference in the cost of production to minimise the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The production cost from N.M.D.C.'s mechanised mine is higher than the production cost of manually worked float ore mines at Bailadila.

(b) During 1972-73 the difference in cost of production between plant and float ore was Rs 12 86 per tonne including an element of Rs 8 86 on Depreciation in the mechanised mine and Rs. 2.89 on interest on loan taken by N.M D.C. from Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) N M.D C. is making all efforts to maximise plant production. Lower capacity dumpers are being progressively replaced by higher capacity dumpers Utilisation of equipment is being progressively improved. Fine ore disposal system is being revamped and some modifications to the screening plant are also being effected. Procurement of critical items of spares and equipment is being expedited. The operating costs are also being kept constantly under review and control.

West Bengal Labour Advisory Board Request to save employer's and journalists of Local Dailies from Hunger-death

6565. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of West Bengal Labour Advisory Board had urged the Central Government to take immediate and positive steps to save employers and journalists of local dailies of West Bengal from Hunger-death;

(b) if so, the nature of help they need; and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के बीच डिएगो गार्शिया द्वीप सम्बन्धी समझौते की समीक्षा

6566. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन में नई लेबर सरकार के गठन के बाद भारत सरकार ने उससे अनुरोध किया है कि हिन्द महासागर स्थित डिएगो गार्शिया द्वीप के सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के बीच हुए स मझौते की समीक्षा की जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां तो नई लेबर सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार डीगो गार्सिया द्वीप के नौसैनिक अड्डे से सम्बन्धित अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के समझौते पर लन्दन स्थित अपने हाई कमीशन के जरिये युनाइटेड किंगडम की नई सरकार से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं। यू०के० सरकार ने हमें सूचित किया है कि मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

Cost of sterlization of Male

6567 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the family planning programme in its present form with major emphasis on the sterlization of male is costly;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard, and

(c) the details regarding its cost per operation in the form of medicine, doctors fee, compensation, canvasser's fee and food and accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) No

(b) No

(c) Under the normal programme Central assistance at the rate of Rs 35 per case of Vasectomy is provided to cover expenditure on medicines doctor's fee, payment to the acceptor to cover out of pocket expenses and for loss of wages, and to the Motivator The break-up of the Central assistance among these items is left to the States No assistance for food and accommodation is provided by the Central Government as the vasectomy cases generally go back home after the operation

U.S claim of Pak suport on Naval Base in Indian Ocean

6568 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report regarding claim by U S A of Pakistan's support on Diego Garcia naval base in Indian Ocean, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Government have seen a press report from Washington giving the view that Pakistan had reacted

favourably to the expansion of US military facilities at Diego Garcia. Government have also seen a press report dated April 2, 1974 from Pakistan quoting the Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan as stating: "If the British Government make particular facilities available to the US Government, there is nothing we can do about it". Government's view has always been that the creation and extension of such base facilities at Diego Garcia is manifestly in contradiction of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, which has been supported by Pakistan.

Demand for increase in price of Tractors

6569. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 15 per cent increase in the price of tractors is being sought to be made by the industry to make good the rise in the cost of production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such a demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The increases asked for, however, were much more in certain cases.

(b) Pending cost examination of representative models of tractors in various HP ranges to enable Government to fix fair selling prices. Government have allowed an *ad hoc* increase of ten per cent in the selling prices of all tractors with effect from 1-12-1973.

Acceptance of principle of Non-alignment by various countries

6570. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries in the world which have accepted non-alignment as the basic tenet of their foreign policy; and

(b) the countries which are showing sympathy to the principle of non-alignment, those showing antipathy and those only watching its development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Names of countries which were invited to attend the Algiers Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries in September, 1973 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6692/74]

The validity of the policy of Non-alignment in the present international situation has been fully vindicated. This has been recognized even by many countries which are themselves not non-aligned. However, views

have been expressed in certain quarters from time to time expressing doubt and disagreement with the policy of Non-alignment.

Naval Bases of America, China and Russia in Indian Ocean

6571. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Powers *viz.*, America, China and Russia have established naval bases in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, where and at what distance from the Indian shore; and

(c) the possible strength of the naval units that can be accommodated at each of these base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In so far as Government of India are aware neither China nor USSR have any naval bases in the Indian Ocean. However, the USA has some naval bases in this area.

(b) Apart from a number of facilities etc, availed at various places, the USA is known to have naval bases in the Indian Ocean at:—

(i) BAHRAIN—705 nautical miles from OKHA.

(ii) Dieco Garcia—900 nautical miles from Cape Comorin.

(iii) North West Cape (Australia): —2050 nautical miles from Nicobar Island.

(iv) Cockburn Sound (Australia)— 2570 nautical miles from Nicobar Island.

(c) It is not possible to state the exact number of Naval units which can be accommodated at each of the bases.

Membership to Bangladesh by International Organisations

6572. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the international organisations working in the political, economic and cultural spheres which have accepted Bangladesh as their member and those which have refused to accept it as their member?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The following international organisations are known to have accorded membership to Bangladesh:—

1. World Health Organisation.
2. U.N. Conference on Trade & Development.
3. International Monetary Fund.
4. International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.
5. International Development Association.
6. International Labour Organisation.
7. International Atomic Energy Agency.
8. U.N. Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation.
9. Food & Agriculture Organisation.
10. Universal Postal Union.
11. International Civil Aviation Organisation.
12. Asian Development Bank.
13. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
14. World Meteorological Organisation.
15. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

16. International Telecommunication Union.

17. Commonwealth.

18. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

19 *Colombo Plan.*

20. Group of Non-Aligned Nations.

21. Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South East Asia.

22. Commonwealth Shipping Organisation.

23. Inter-Parliamentary Union.

24. Commonwealth Air Transport Council.

25. World Energy Conference, London.

26. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.

27. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation.

28. World Federation of United Nations Association.

29. Pacific Ocean Area Tourism Association.

30. International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources.

31. League of Red Cross Societies.

32. International Commission on Large Dams.

33. International Union of Travel Organisations.

34. Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

Bangladesh's application for admission to the United Nations was turned down as a result of China's negative vote in the U.N. Security Council on the 26th of August, 1972.

Advanced Study arrangements for Mine Workers

6573. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the mine workers and employees for facilities for advanced study like other Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Loss to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

6574. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2316 on the 7th March, 1974 and state the reasons of loss of Rs. 2.58 crores to Bharat Coking Coal Limited during May to December, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The loss of Rs 2 58 crores was due to increased expenditure on workers wages, employer's contribution to provident fund, other welfare facilities to workers, provision for gratuity payments and depreciation for full year.

Flights undertaken by Prime Minister in I.A.F. Planes during Elections in States

6575 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of flights undertaken by the Prime Minister in Indian Air Force Planes and helocopters in connection with the elections in five States and Union Territories between 1st January and 22nd February, 1974;

(b) the total aircraft and helicopter bill for the tours undertaken for official purposes and party purposes during this period;

(c) the amount of money due to Congress Party on account of hiring of Indian Air Force Planes and helicopters; and

(d) the amount of money reimbursed to date by the Congress Party?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). The Prime Minister toured the States and Union Territories for unofficial purposes by IAF aircraft/helicopter on seven occasions during the period between 1st January and 22nd February. During those tours she visited the various States/Union Territories as follows -

State/Union Territory	No of times visited
U.P	6
Orissa	2
Manipur	1
Pondicherry	1
Assam	1
Tamilnadu	1
West Bengal	1

(b) to (d). No charges are recoverable in respect of official tours of the Prime Minister. The charges to be recovered in respect of the unofficial flights are being computed after getting flight details and recovery will be made through Prime Minister's Secretariat The Prime Minister's Secretariat thereafter will send separate bills to the parties concerned including the A I C.C.

Forged Car Permit Case

6576. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply givtn to Unstarred Question No. 1242 on the 28th February, 1974 regarding Forged Car Permit Case and state:

(a) the names and ranks of the officials involved in the case and the names and designations of the functionaries in the ministerial level involved in it;

(b) the names and address and particulars of other persons who are parties to the racket and the background of the whole case; and

(c) the specific charges against each person involved and what action, if any, has been taken against each of the persons involved in the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The case is still under investigation by the police. No officer has been found involved in the case. However, two functionaries at the ministerial level, in respect of whom complicity has been alleged, have been suspended. In addition, five sales representatives of a few dealers and eight car brokers and automobile consultants have also been alleged to be involved in the case. As the matter is still under investigation of Police, it is not desirable to mention at this stage the names of the Government servants and other persons suspected to be involved in the case.

Regularisation of services of Casual Civilian Employees of Visakhapatnam Naval Establishments

6577. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual civilian employees in Naval establishments, Visakhapatnam who have completed one year's service with normal breaks after three months;

(b) the reasons why they are not still being regularised;

(c) how many regular vacancies of unskilled labourers exist in the various Naval Establishments at Visakhapatnam; and

(d) the reasons why the existing casual labourers with years of service are not being filled up in those vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) 982.

(c) 185.

(b) and (d). The services of the casual civilian employees could not be regularised earlier due to lack of regular vacancies. However, steps are being taken now to absorb them in the regular vacancies mentioned in (c) above, which were sanctioned recently.

Memorandum from Hindustan Steel Employees Union, Durgapur

6578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 22nd February, 1974 Joint Secretary of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur, addressed a memorandum to the General Suprintendent Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, informing him that on 21st February, 1974 at 8.30 P.M. some unknown persons tossed a hand grenade, used only for military purpose, inside the outer room of the residence of Shri Dakshi, the Joint Secretary of the Hindustan Steel Employee's Union, Durgapur;

(b) whether it was also pointed out in the memorandum that the grenade bears the marks of Pakistan Ordnance Factories manufactured in 1969; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, has been taken on the said memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Management of the plant reported the matter to the Law and Order Authorities of the State Government and also requested them to take adequate security measures. The case is being investigated by the Police Authorities.

Allegations made by outgoing Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant

6579. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant has made serious allegations that because of his honesty and efficiency he has been ousted;

(b) if so, whether the policies pursued by him have not been liked by the Ministry officials; and

(c) whether allegations made by him have been enquired into?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The reference presumably is to the previous Managing Director who relinquished office on March 11, 1974. Government are not aware of the allegations stated to have been made by him.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Secretary INTUC formula to improve Industrial relations

6580. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether INTUC Secretary has recommended three point formula to improve industrial relations;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the formula; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). It is understood that the General Secretary of the INTUC referred recently at a Seminar to the three pre-requisites for helping industrial relations in the country These are:—

(i) A strong and responsible trade union;

(ii) enlightened employer; and

(iii) minimum State intervention.

All these suggestions would be taken into account while finalising the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill.

Minister's Meeting with Chief Executives of Units under Ministry of Steel and Mines

6581. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he called the meeting of senior officers and chief executives of various units under his Ministry on the 20th March, 1974 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of subject discussed, and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)and (c). The meeting had been arranged primarily with a view to making an assessment of the performance of the various public sector undertakings, their problems and constraints in the various areas and the measures, short-term and long-term, which should be taken to bring about a significant improvement in their performance in the context of the tasks entrusted to them in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The discussions at the meeting have helped in the identification of the problem areas, the nature and extent of the assistance

which would be needed from other agencies and in the finalisation of the targets of production for 1974-75 in respect of steel, coal aluminium, zinc, copper etc.

Manufacture of Commercial Vehicles with U.S. Collaboration

6582. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have examined the proposal for the manufacture of commercial vehicles in collaboration with the General Motors of the United States; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): ((a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Steel Plants in Guyana with Indian help

6583. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to build steel plants in Guyana;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached and the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the steel plants are likely to be set up there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) On an enquiry from the Government of Guyana, it has been indicated to them that consultancy and engineering services can be made available by India, for setting up a mini-steel mill in that country.

(b) No Sir.

(c) This is a matter for decision by that country.

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12 hrs

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
STATEMENT ON NEW FRIENDS CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने एक प्रिवलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। श्री आर० एन० मिर्धा के खिलाफ यह है जिन्होंने कल शाम सवा छः बजे आ कर सदन में वक्तव्य दिया और जो गुमराह करने वाला है और जिस में तथ्यो को तोड़ा मरोड़ा गया है .....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Lt. Governor should resign, if he has any sense of self-respect. He is responsible for this land grab.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप वक्तव्य को देखिए। इस में कई बार मेरा हवाला दिया गया है लेकिन मुझे पता नही था कि मिर्धा जी वक्तव्य देने वाले थे। वह कार्य सूची मे नहीं था। अगर वह सवा छः बजे वक्तव्य देने वाले थे तो उसकी सूचना सदन को दी जा सकती थी और मै उपस्थित रह सकता था ....

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : यह प्रेक्टिस बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यह कोई गुरीला वार चल रही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 377 में आपकी इजाजत से यह मामला मैंने उठाया था। मंत्री महोदय को अगर जवाब देना था तो आपको सूचित करते और आप सदन को बताते। वक्तव्य सवेरे दिया जाना चाहिए था ताकि हम लोग उपस्थित रहते। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का है। मिर्धा जी का वक्तव्य अर्द्ध-

सत्यों से भरा हुआ है जो असत्य से भी ज्यादा खराब है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सत्य और असत्य का आजकल पता ही नहीं लगता ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : जनता पता लगा रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप जस आसन पर बैठे हुए है उसके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय । आप ऐसी बात तो न कहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय से ऊपर देख रहे है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आपके सिर के ऊपर धम चक्र प्रवर्तनाय को देख रहे है । आप तो ऐसी बात न कहें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उनके बयान की एक बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू :

"As far as it has been possible for us to ascertain, out of the 50 new members eventually enrolled, as many as 34 are neither Government servants nor are they closely related to Government servants."

श्री मधु लिमये : 26 लोगों की सूची दे नाम दे ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सारे मामले की जाच होनी चाहिए । बहुत से जन संघ के लोग भी है । बिल्कुल जाच होनी चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी मैंने कुछ नाम लिए थे । मिश्रा जी को बताना चाहिए था कि उन लोगों को जमीन मिली है या नहीं मिली है । वे सरकार के उच्चाधिकारी है । हम लोग किसी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will convey your views to the Minister for further clarification.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रिवलेज का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह बनता नही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी . आप सरकार को कहिये कि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर ने जो एफीडेविट सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे दिया है, उसकी कापी सदन की मेज पर रखें ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Yesterday, after six O'clock, the statement was made here. I had also raised this point yesterday. Certain specific allegations have been made on the floor of the House. They are not vague allegations; they are specific. In his statement here, which was quite a lengthy statement, he has not replied to any one of the specific allegations. Therefore, I would suggest to you, Sir, if you could be so pleased, to direct the Minister to come forward with another statement which gives specific answers to the specific allegations which have been made in this House. Such a statement should not be made here in future at six O'clock or ten-past six, but, should be made in the morning at a reasonable time and the Members should be informed about it before-hand. Nobody knew about it. It suddenly came at the last moment The statement has six or seven pages, in which there is no specific reply to any specific allegation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Yesterday I did point out that Mr. Vajpayee, who had raised this matter, was not informed that a statement was being made. But the then Chairman did not listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: We should have some sort of procedure laid down for future as to the method of making statements.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is already there, but it is not being followed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are statements and statements. You have to use your discretion. This is a controversial matter where specific allegations of a very serious nature have been made.

MR. SPEAKER: Because Mr. Vajpayee had raised this question, it was very proper that he should have been informed about the time of the statement. Here I think something went wrong In future, we will take due care of it. When a member has raised a question and the minister has to make a statement in reply to that, the member should be informed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The member and the House should be informed.

MR. SPEAKER: If the intimation about the statement comes in advance, we put in on the agenda paper so that the House may know it But in cases like these, if any statement is to be made, the House may be informed, just as the House was informed yesterday about the statement to be made by the Minister of External Affairs. Of course, the Minister has got the right to make a statement any time in the day, but at least the member who has raised it must be in the know of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे मामले पर लीपा पोती की गई है। मेरा आरोप है कि मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को गुमराह किया है, पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी है, तथ्यों को दबाया है। उनको आप कहें कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जो एफिडेविट दिया है उसकी एक कापी सदन पटल पर रखें। उसका इन्होंने हवाला दिया है लेकिन पूरा एफिडेविट हमारे सामने नहीं है। उन्होंने मि० जग्गी के एफिडेविट का हवाला भी दिया है। उसकी कापी मेरे पास है। मैं ओबजैक्ट करके उसको पटल पर रखने की आप से इजाजत मांगता हूं। आप मंत्री महोदय को कहिए कि वह लफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर के एफिडेविट की कापी यहां रखें और आप इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): The privilege matter is very important. You should at least keep it pending.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): There should be some procedure to find out whether privilege is involved or not. Yesterday you allowed Mr. Daga to raise a privilege issue and after one hour, it was found there was no privilege involved.

MR SPEAKER: You are not there to judge why I did something

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE. Since allegation are made and the question of privilege is apparently attracted, it is important that the matter at least is kept pending, so that you in your discretion can examine the facts presented by Mr. Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined it If some facts are to be elucidated I am sending it to the minister for further adding to the statement

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: It is alleged that this ministerial statement is a violation of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of violation of privilege. If the statement of the Minister is not sufficient, more information can be asked for.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Am I to understand that you would be directing the Minister to come forward with a full statement? If so, pending that, the privilege motion should be held over.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of privilege. The Minister has given some information. If members

want more information on certain facts, I can direct the Minister to make a statement. But I cannot hold the Minister guilty of privilege because the statement he gave was not sufficient.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It is not a question of not sufficient; it is full of untruth.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have always submitted to the Chair that if any member feels aggrieved because of any alleged breach of privilege, he should be allowed to make a complaint about it so that the House can know whether a breach of privilege has occurred or not. Now, the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee has come out with a certain allegation that there has been a breach of privilege. We have not come to know the specific points with respect to it and find it difficult to come to a decision whether a breach of privilege has occured or not. the House is entitled to know in what respects the breach of privilege has occurred; then alone it can make up its mind.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय अपना बयान दें और फिर श्री वाजपेयी बोलें । आप दोनों को सुनिये और बाद में अपना निर्णय दीजिए ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has mentioned in a general way that a breach of privilege has occurred. We do not know the details.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go by the motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The right which belongs to a member to come before the House and make a complaint about a breach of privilege is being consistently denied to members.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go by the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I do not think there is anything in the rules that says that a Minister can make false statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. In this particular case, I would invite your kind attention to my case. In this very House I made a specific allegation against two Ministers, a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of State, that they were in the pay rolls of Birla. The Minister denied it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then a privilege motion was moved against me by Shri Vajpayee for misleading the House. That was discussed in this House. In this particular case, notice of a privilege motion has been given. Kindly keep it pending. It is going to be proved to your satisfaction.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no privilege involved.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Of course, it is a question of privilege.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The House has been completely misled by Shri Mirdha.

श्री अभ्र बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई मंत्री जान-बूझ कर तथ्यों को छिपाये, जो मामले यहां उठाये गये थे, उन पर प्रकाश न डाले, पूरी बात सदन को न बतायें, तो क्या यह सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन नहीं है ? आप मेरा प्रस्ताव देख लें और उन पर मंत्री महोदय की प्रतिक्रिया मंगा लें । दोनों की तुलना कर के फिर आप फैसला दें कि क्या विशेषाधिकार का मामला बनता है या नहीं ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): We want to know whether this statement was given to you in advance and, knowing fully well the contents, you permitted the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, the Minters make statements only after they

[Mr. Speaker]

have been permitted by the Speaker. They cannot make statements *suo motu*. Everyday so many questions are raised by Members and replies are given by the Ministers. If on every question a privilege motion is raised on the ground that it is either incomplete or it is over-stating or under-stating the case then where will it end? We have Direction No. 115 to guide us on this subject If a Member is not satisfied with the reply of the Minister, we can send it to the Minister under the rules for more information. Then, when the Minister makes a statement, if the Member so desires, he has got the right to make a counter-statement. In spite of this Direction, if every day Members come up with a motion of privilege in cases of this nature, it would be very difficult.

PAPERS TO BE LAID

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार के मामले में आप का निर्णय चाहता हूं। कल श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र, श्री ज्योतिमय बसु और हम लोगों ने यह मामला उठाया था ।

MR SPEAKER: Let the formal business be over. You cannot force yourself on me unless I call you I am not calling you. I have not yet called you. Kindly sit down. Don't interrupt.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे न बुलाने का क्या मतलब है। आप मुझे बुलाइये। सदन में इस पर बहस हो सकती है। मैं इस के बारे में सारे प्रिसिडेंट ले आया हूं। (व्यवधान) यह मामला उठाया गया है और अभी इस पर कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। गवर्नर के एक्शन पर बहस करने का सदन को पूरा अधिकार है। आप हमें इस पर अपने सबमिशन करने दीजिए और इस के बाद आप फैसला कीजिए ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक बुला कर इस मोशन पर बहस के लिए समय निकालना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आप ने कहा था कि अगर इस बारे में प्रापर मोशन आयेगा, तो आप उस की अनुमति देंगे । हमने मोशन दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने प्रापर मोशन दिया है । गवर्नर के कण्डक्ट के बारे में चौथी लोक सभा में दर्जनों बार बहस हो चुकी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am told, the motion has come. I will see to it.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BOKARO STEEL LTD. AND HINDUSTAN STEEL WORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6678/74]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6677/74.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD., KOTTAGUDEM FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kottagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh), for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kottagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh), for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6678/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD., DURGAPUR FOR 1972-73.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6679/74.]

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (CENTRAL) AMDT. RULES, 1974 AND STATEMENT RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION FOR 1972-73.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 306 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the year 1972-73.

[Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-6680/74.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI R K SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in their Forty-first Report on the Ministry of Communications (Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department)—Telephones.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND NINTH & HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundered and ninth Report on action taken by Government

on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-seventh Report relating to Ministry of Railways.

(2) Hundred and tenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-sixth Report relating to Ministries of Home Affairs Information and Broadcasting and Department of Agriculture.

12-20 hrs.

PRESIDENTS ORDER IN REGARD TO AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND OF PONDICHERRY—*laid on the Table.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. R. Ganesh

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। मैंने लिख कर बाकायदा नोटिस दिया है।

MR SPEAKER: I will listen to you. I have this from Shri Vajpayee, Shri Limaye, Shri Samar Guha and Shri Viswanathan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My submission is that it should not be confined to them only. This is our right. It is not a question of submitting something in advance with regard to a point of order one wants to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing it; I am not denying it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Have you allowed him to lay it on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

You can raise a point of order. The other day, when he was about to lay it, I said, for the present he cannot lay it. We discussed it in the Committee also. My main point was that they could not bypass the procedures, that they should come through an Appropriation Bill and then, in that way, they could regularise it. They have come with that. What is the objection left?

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA: An Appropriation Bill is enitrely a separate thing.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, your objections are against that Order. How can you discuss it unless it is before the House?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे करने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है, प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर नं० 8 पर है, यह होना ही नहीं चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस दिन तो अलग से मिल सकते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उस दिन जो चर्चा हुई वह तो गवर्नमेन्ट आफ़ इण्डिया के गजट में जो आर्डर निकला था उस पर हुई और हम ने यह कहा था कि इस तरह का राष्ट्रपति को आदेश नहीं निकालना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति को इस प्रकार का आदेश निकालने की सलाह दे कर सरकार ने संविधान के विरुद्ध काम किया है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले आप कहते है कि गलत किया है, अब उस को ठीक करते हैं न। आप कहते है कि ठीक क्यों करते है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने एलाऊ किया है तो आप पहले हम लोगों की बातों को सुन लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझ कर प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूं कि अभी तक श्री गणेश ने उस आर्डर की प्रति सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखी है .. (व्यवधान) . . अब हमें सुनने के बाद आप फैसला करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए, आप सुनाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह हमारे लिए बड़े आश्चर्य और खेद का विषय है कि आप ने स्वयं जिस आदेश को सभा पटल पर रखने से रोक दिया था ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फार-दि प्रजेन्ट ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और जिस के बारे में आप ने कहा था कि आप सब से चर्चा कर के कोई निर्णय करेंगे, उस आदेश को आज सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए सूची मे शामिल कर दिया गया । मैं उन सब कारणों को और संवैधानिक आपत्तियों को दोहराना नही चाहता जिन के आधार पर हम ने यह कहा था कि विधान सभा का विघटन होने के बाद सरकार का सदन के सामने आ कर भारत की समेकित निधि में से खर्च के लिए रुपया निकालना चाहिए । वित्तीय मामलो में संसद सर्वोपरि है । इस सदन की सत्ता को कोई चुनौती नही दे सकता । राष्ट्रपति महोदय इस सदन का स्थान नही ले सकते । सरकार के पास समय था कि वह यहां बिल ले कर आ सकती थी, राज्य सभा की बैठक को भी बुलाया जा सकता था । यह मामला इस सदन मे उठाया भी गया किन्तु सरकार ने ध्यान नही दिया । बैठक मे भी यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि जो संवैधानिक गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है, उस को हल करने के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इसे प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बना कर अड़ी हुई है । संविधान के साथ खिलवाड़ करने पर तुली हुई है । आज यह मामला फिर राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के रूप म सदन के सामने आ गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप सरकार को ऐसे कागज को सभा पटल पर रखने की इजाजत देंगे जो संविधान के प्रतिकूल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग ही उस दिन माने थे, उस दिन कमेटी में यही बात आई थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए, मैं उस दिन कमेटी में नही था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात तो इस बात पर टूट गई थी ...

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम लोगों ने उस को लीगल कभी नही करार दिया—मीटिंग में ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो आदेश गैरकानूनी है, संविधान के प्रतिकूल है, क्या कोई बैठक उस को कानूनी बना सकती है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : नहीं बनाया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सहयोगी कह रहे हैं कि बैठक ने इस बात को स्वीकार नही किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चलिए, जो कहना हो कहिए, जो बात है वह है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपको सूचना देना चाहता हू कि मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया है, उस दिन भी यह बात कही गई थी कि यह एक संवैधानिक प्रश्न है, इस पर सदन चर्चा करे, इस समय एटर्नीजनरल की सलाह देने के लिए बुलाया जाना चाहिए । मैंने इस आशय का एक औपचारिक प्रस्ताव भी आपके पास भेजा है और जब तक इस पर चर्चा नही हो जाती, एटर्नीजनरल की सलाह नही मिल जाती तब तक आप मंत्री महोदय को यह आदेश सभा पटल पर रखने की इजाजत न दें ।

यह सारा मामला अदालत में पहुंच गया है । हमारे सहयोगी श्री सोलंकियान ने आपको इस आशय का एक पत्र भी लिखा है । जब

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

सब दरवाजे बन्द हो गए तब उन्होंने अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर संसद में और न्यायालय मे किसी प्रकार के संघर्ष को रोकना है तो इस प्रश्न को मानता हूं कि जहा तक कानून बनाने का सवाल है, बजट पास करने का सवाल है, ससद के अधिकार सर्वोपरि है लेकिन अगर आप बहुमत के आधार पर यह फैसला करेंगे कि कौन सा कदम कानून एव संविधान के अनुकूल है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सविधान की रक्षा नही हो सकती। यह प्रश्न कानून और संविधान की बारीकी का है, ससदीय लोकतत्र की मान्यता और परम्परा का है। क्या इस सदन की ताकत मे रख कर वित्तीय मामलो मे सरकार कोई फैसला कर सकता है? मैं समझता हू कि यह फैसला करने की इजाजत सदन नही दे सकता। यह पार्टी का भी प्रश्न नही है। सदन का वित्तीय मामलो में अपनी सर्वोपरिता का इस समय प्रातष्ठित करना होगा और इसलिए मैं नही समझता कि यह मामला इस समय बहुमत पर छोड़ा जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध मे आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करे और सरकार को कोई गैर-कानूनी काम करने का इजाजत न दे।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस आदेश मे और जो विधेयक आप के सामने आते हैं उसमे सिर्फ करना चाहता हू। जब विधेयक के बारे मे आक्षेप किया जाता है कि यह असवैधानिक है या लेजिस्लेटिव कम्पेटेंस नही है तो आप सब लोगों को सुन लेते है लेकिन अन्त में आप कहते है कि इसका निर्णय मेरे हाथ मे नही है। यह निर्णय अदालत के हाथ मे है। आप अदालत मे जाइए। लेकिन यह विधेयक नही है। यह अप्रोप्रिएशन के बारे मे राष्ट्रपति का आदेश है। और इस बारे मे सारे अधिकार इस सदन को और सदन के अध्यक्ष के नाते आपको प्राप्त है। इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट शब्दो मे आपसे निर्णय चाहता हू कि राष्ट्रपति जी का यह आदेश सविधान उल्लघन करता है, पाडिचेरी असेम्बली और जितने अधिकार लोक सभा को प्राप्त हुये है उन अधिकारो का उल्लघन करता है इसलिये इस इल्लीगल आदेश को सभा-पटल पर रखने की इजाजत नही देना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर इल्लीगल आदेश सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा तो यह टेबल डिक्लाइल हो जायगा इन लोगो का यहा पर रहना मुश्किल हो जायगा।

तीसरा, मुद्दा मेरा यह है कि अगर आप निर्णय करने मे अपने को असमर्थ पाते है तो सदन को इस की इल्लीगैलिटी पर निर्णय करने का आप मौका दीजिए। मैंने एक प्रस्ताव इस बारे मे दिया है। वह एक लाइन का प्रस्ताव है –

"That it is the sense of the House that the Presidential Order sanctioning the appropriation of Rs. 5 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India is without of the authority of law and encroaches upon the powers of the Pondicherry Assembly and Lok Sabha in financial matters."

अब उसके बाद हम यह देखना चाहेगे कि जो कुछ खुलकर संविधान के खिलाफ काम है क्या बहुमत के आधार पर उस काम को ये करना चाहेगे? इसलिये अगर आप निर्णय देने के लिये तैयार नही है तो सदन को मौका दीजिए ताकि सदन अपने अधिकारो की फाइनेंशियल मेटर्स मे उसके जो अधिकार है उन की रक्षा कर सके। उसके बाद और मेरा जो आक्षेप है वह यह है कि 8–9 के जारिए जो गैर कानूनी काम हुआ है उसके करेक्शन करने के बारे मे सरकार और सदन क्या करने जा रहे हैं इसकी कोई तस्वीर हमारे सामने नही आई है। जिस अनौपचारिक बैठक की बार बार बात आती है जिसका हवाला दिया जाता है उसमें भी सभी विरोधी दल के लोगो

ने यह कहा कि इस इल्लीगैलिटी को कैसे क्योर किया जायगा ? उस के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि कानून मंत्री विचार कर रहे हैं, वह उस के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे। लेकिन आज यह आदेश रखने के लिये वह आ रहे हैं और कानून मंत्री ने कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया। तो जब तक इस इल्लीगैलिटी को दूर करने का तरीका सदन नहीं ढूंढ निकालेगा, सरकार नहीं ढूंढ निकालेगी तब तक इस आदेश के बारे में हम विचार भी नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि बजट के बारे में भी विचार नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये इन मुद्दों के ऊपर आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए। अगर आप इस को गैर कानूनी नहीं करार देना चाहते है तो सदन को मौका दीजिए। उसके बाद चव्हाण साहब का जो बजट रखना है वह रखने का काम करें। इल्लीगैलिटी को कैसे दुरुस्त किया जायगा उसके बारे में भी आप गोखले साहब से यहां एक वक्तव्य दिलवाइए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr Speaker, Sir, I consider it one of the most unprecedented constitutional crises It is no less important than the breakdown of the law and order situation My reason is this If we allow this, if we permit this, it may be used as a subterfuge to scuttle, so to say, the right and the supremacy of the legislature over the executive Today, Sir, it may be a tiny State of Pondicherry Tomorrow, by issuing an ordinance, the Budget of Gujarat may be passed. And, day after tomorrow they may pass the Supplementary Budget if not the General Budget, by issuing an ordinance like this Therefore, if we now permit Mr. Ganesh or Mr. Chavan to lay the notification on the Table, what does it mean, Sir? It means this. This is your proposition and you have upheld our contention, at least you have expressed doubt about the legality of issuing the ordinance and approving the ordinance You have yourself expressed such doubt, Sir, that doubt still has not been cleared as yet. You convened a meeting of the opposition leaders. Did you come to any decision whatsoever? The position remains as it was before when you yourself, in your wisdom, Sir, expressed your doubt about the validity of that notification. This being the position, if this is so, what does this mean, Sir? The question of doubt regarding legality remains as it then was. Therefore, if we allow this to be laid, what does it actually mean? It means that we also indirectly become a party to illegal appropriation of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India. That would be the case if we permit this to be laid on the Table of the House.

Therefore, first the matter has to be decided whether it was legal or not. Is it the case that it is not illegal, but improper, I don't know? But that matter has got to be decided first What is the machinery by which it should be decided? Is it by your ruling? Is it by discussion in the House? Or is it to be done by some other means? Because, Sir, as I said, a most unprecedented constitutional crisis has been created. Therefore, Sir, before those issues are settled, namely, whether it was legal or illegal, this cannot be laid on the Table, the statement cannot be made It is incumbent on you, Sir, to decide as to the except *modus operandi* how the issue of legality or illegality should be decided upon

That shoud be decided first and then this can be permitted. This is my respectful submission Thank you

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my respectful submission is this.

Number one· The question is, whether any paper which is inconsistent with the provisions of an Act (which gives power to a legislature) can be placed on the Table of the Legislature or not Is there not a clear case that the paoer that is being sought to be now laid on the Table of the House is inconsistent with the provisions of the Act which gives power to a legislature, the power which now has been transferred to Parliament?

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Secondly, Sir, the general question is whether any paper which divests Parliament of its power—now I am going beyond the Union Territories Act—can be placed on the Table of Parliament and Parliament can be expected to be a party to or agree to a death-warrant

Sir, if there is any paper issued by the President to the effect that Parliament is divested of certain powers, then, would that paper be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House or not? This is my second point

My third point is this Under which rule is this paper sought to be laid on the Table of the House? The rule speaks of papers laid under the Constitution, papers laid under the statutes, papers laid under the rules of procedure papers laid under directions of the Speaker and also papers quoted have to be laid on the Table Now, this one does not come, so far as I see, Sir, under any one of these headings This does not conform to the order that has been mentioned in the Rules of Procedure

Fourthly, this matter is *sub judice* and this House should be lending itself to a procedure which will be very unhealthy You have already decided in earlier cases too that a matter, which is *sub judice* cannot be discussed in this House or any paper relating to that cannot be laid on the Table of the House

Now the only question is whether—the matter has been admitted? Before its admission the paper can be laid on the Table of the House and this is what Shri Shakdher's book says But a matter which has been admitted and is returnable on the 22nd of this month can it be discussed here? It is clear that this matter is now being dealt with by the court of law and it is now under judicial adjudication May's *Parliamentary Practice* is also quite clear on this point and I would like to quote it because this is a very important case on which we should not allow anything that is not proper It says on page 362

> 'Matters pending judicial decisions' A matter awaiting or under adjudication by a court of law, should not be brought before the House by a motion or otherwise This rule applies to motions for leave to bring in Bills but not to other proceedings on Bills"

Then again, on page 416, May's *Parliamentary Practice* has made it absolutely clear that matters awaiting the adjudication of a court of law should not be brought forward in debate following the First Report of the Select Committee It says

> "The ban also applies in the case of any judicial body to which this House has expressly referred a specific matter for decision and report from the time when the Resolution of the House is passed"

Now, the House could not get any protection from the House itself in protecting or preserving its rights So an Hon Member has gone to the court Any citizen can go to the court for the protection of the rights of the Lgislature in this matter It is for your consideration—I have not gone in *extenso* in greater details, so far as May's Parliamentary Practice goes I do not want to weary the House with all the details—whether the Chair should permit a matter which is under judicial adjudication and whether any paper relating to this can be placed on the Table of the House It is clearly a matter, pending judicial adjudication So, how can we be a party to its being laid on the Table of the House? It has been amply established to the satisfaction of the rules in the matter that it is not legal I would not like to go into the legality of the matter just now because I am taking my stand primarily on the issue that a matter which is pending before the court of law should not be allowed to be discussed or any paper relating to it should not be placed on the Table of the House I am not going into the merits of the case

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash Mr. Speaker, Sir the President's Order on Pondicherry is a deliberate violation and encroaches on the financial powers of this House Government represented by the hon. Law Minister could not convince the House that the President's Order is valid or constitutional. He mainly replied upon Section 51 of the Union Territories Act under which the President gets powers to suspend certain provisions of the Act There are two Sections—Sec. 29 (3) and Section 47(2)—which are specifically mentioned as to how the consolidated fund should be appropriated Let me quote rule 47 (2):

> "No monies out of the consolidated fund of a Union Territory shall be appropriated except in accordance with and for the purpose and in the manner provided in this Act."

The other section is Sec. 51. The President has not suspended specifically this particular Section as well as Sec. 29 (3).

Hence the President has no powers to encroach upon the financial powers of this House.

Again, the legality of this has been challenged before the Madras High Court The Court has admitted the petition and has referred it to a Bench of the Court The matter now being *sub judice* and its legality being challenged before a court of law, I think it is proper for the House to keep it pending and I request you that this Order, which is neither legally valid nor constitutionally sound, should not be allowed to be laid on the Table.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I just want to make one submission for your consideration.

Apart from the other arguments which have been adduced here about the matter being *sub-judice*. I do not want to repeat them though they are weighty arguments—I want you particularly as the Speaker to consider one specific point You called a meeting on the 5th of this month and you announced it in the House. Now, what was the purpose of that meeting? The purpose of that meeting was to find a way out, a way out of the impasse which had been created. If such a situation had not been created, there would have been no need for you to call a meeting and there would have been no need for the Government and its representatives to agree that they would also participate in that meeting. The meeting was called in order to find a way out because it was accepted by everybody here—I do not think anybody is trying to controvert it now—that in matters financial, the powers of the legislature are supreme and those powers cannot be arrogated by the executive to itself. This is number one. Number two is that in the context of that, it was felt by you, at least on that day, that the Presidential Order of the 29th March, 1974 was unacceptable, and therefore, you had directed that it should not be laid on the Table until this meeting was held to find a way out.

Now in that meeting—I was not present myself in that meeting—Prof Hiren Mukerjee was there and what I have understood is that no agreed solution could be found. Many proposals were made, suggestions were given, but no agreement could be reached There the meeting ended. I want to know from you now that today you are permitting Shri Ganesh to lay this Order, a copy of it, on the Table of the House, what has transpired between the end of that meeting in which no agreed solution could be found as to how to resolve this crisis, this impasso, and today, what has taken place since then to justify you now to permit this Order to be laid on the Table? It means that the Government—I am sorry to have to say this—after that meeting has now made up its mind that by virtue of the majority it has here it will insist on this position that the Presidential Order is legally valid and constitutionally sound They will pass it here by majority

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Brute majority.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not worried about that....*(Interruptions)*

I am surprised at this, although the Minister of Law, Shri Gokhale, had responded very favourably, I thought to your suggestion for a meeting and had said, 'I place myself in the hands of the House and in your hands'. Was not the fact that the Government participated in that meeting an admission that they also felt that difficulty, crisis, impasse, had arisen, which should be solved somehow or other? Today nothing new has happened except that Shri Sezhiyan has gone to the Madras High Court, making the matter *sub judice* in the bargain. Nothing else has happened. Now today they are coming forward in order to put this thing on the agenda, as though it has suddenly become legally valid and constitutionally sound I cannot understand for the life of me, with all my respect to you, how you are permitting this, in view of what you had said on that day, in view of the meeting called at your instance to find a solution, in view of the fact that at that meeting no solution could be found. In view of this, how are you allowing this Presidential Order to be laid on the Table today? It just passes my comprehension.

You should tell us what has in the meanwhile prompted you to reverse your earlier decision Why have you done it? On what grounds? On the basis of what new evidence There is *nothing before us*

Of course, the budget has to be passed and the estimates have to be presented; there is not doubt about it; the Appropriation Bill has to come and the Rajya Sabha should have been summoned earlier for that: But anyway, it has been delayed. But I really think that this particular order—the legal and constitutional validity of it—cannot be decided by a majority in this House under any circumstances. It cannot be decided. Who is the arbiter in this matter?

Therefore, I would beg of you to consider this matter very coolly and calmly and not to precipitate matters which may lead to a further crisis and an intensification of the constitutional crisis later on. This matter should be held over until an authoritative pronouncement either of the court or the attorney-General is given. Even the advice of the Attorney-General has not been taken or is not being given to the House. Nothing has been done. Let them go ahead with the presentation of their budget estimates We do not mind that, but this particular order should be held over, as you were very correctly disposed to do earlier on, and nothing should happen to justify the reversal of your orders, today.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North—East): Sir, I would not have intervented after my friends has spoken, but having been present at the last meeting, I think perhaps I ought to say something. What disturbs me is Government's utter lack of humility—humility is supposedly a Gandhian virtue—because at the last meeting, it was very clear that apart from—Government's spokesman, everybody else was positive that something wrong, perhaps unavoidably wrong, had been committed and some sort of rectification process should be evolved by a consensus It could not be evolved because Government took a very rigid and obstinate stand.

Now if they do intend to stand on ceremony everywhere and assert their majority, formidability and all that sort of thing, it is a different proposition But I could have understood it if they had done what Mr. Madhu Limaye suggested, namely, that a statement was prepared by the Law Minister on behalf of Government, explaining the difficulties of the position, explaining how the difficulties are being sought to be surmounded from their point of view. and alongside that they could have asked for

permission from you and the House to have this paper laid on the Table. They do nothing of that sort. This is going a little too far. You had on the earlier occasion stopped that paper from being laid on the Table of the House. And now you say that since you want a solution for a very serious problem let us proceed and therefore let the paper be laid on the Table. But how can that be done, Sir, without an express elucidation of the problem by the Government showing that an unprecedented problem has arisen and for that purpose unprecedented remedies perhaps are being taken recourse to. Therefore, they should come in all humility before Parliament, but they do not do so.

Suggestions were made into which I need not enter now, which might have helped a rectification of the anomalous situation that had taken place. Those suggestions were brushed aside; they want to stick to their own time-table or whatever procedure they have in mind and they want the House to swallow it. I have seen repeatedly this phenomenon of Government, because it has the majority, brute or otherwise; they come before the House and expect the House to swallow whatever they have decided behind the scenes in their own way, and even after a parilamentary discussion took place, in the presence of the Speaker they completely disregard the entire proceedings and they try to stick to their own hectoring authoritarian way of doing things.

I am not interested in those littled details of legalistic refinement. I suppose in spite of this document—presidential order or something—being in question in court, there may be perhaps no conceivable harm in having it laid on the Table of the House; it can be made infructuous later on by any kind of judicial pronouncement, but there is no harm, because after all we cannot hold our hands for ever and for ever. We are a sovereign body. I am not going to enter into that. But the main idea that strikes me—and that goes to the root of the functioning in any kind of parliamentary democracy—is that Government behaves in an utterly hectoring fashion.

Government did not take note of the seriousness of the objections raised last time. The Government are dishonest in saying that they do realise that some sort of a mistake might conceivably have been committed because if they did have any sense of having committed something wrong or having done something which they ought not to have done, they would have taken the posture of humility and told the House in an explanatory statement why it is that they are putting this order before the House and leave it to the House to determine what should be done; they did not do so. It would be a pity if you permit yourself to be more or less bludgeoned into allowing this thing to be laid on the Table of the House when it cannot be laid on the Table of the House without an explanatory memorandum to begin with, and without a statement which it should be open to the House to discuss

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). I should like first of all to recall to you and to the House the historic origins of Parliament. Parliaments were created to keep a check on the expenditure of the State, in this case the Government. Over a period of time Parliaments have been evolved with complete control over the expenditure of a State. That is why in our Constitution powers to vote money had been left to Parliament, not to Government The fact is that Government functions by majority and these powers can be used by Governments through Parliament by exercising its majority. But at no time can it short-circuit the process and start using the funds of this country in the manner in which it has been prescribed.

For a change I have to agree with Prof. Mukerjee and the solution that Prof. Mukerjee had put forward. As a reasonable man I will always accept a particular difficulty. I realise that the Government, because of the folly of its own constituents in Pondicherry,

[Shri Piloo Modi]

had been put in very tight corner and therefore it was necessary for them to find a way out. But the way out cannot by virtue of exercise of its majority or by exercise of arbitrary powers which it does not have. Therefore, I would have accepted the compromise solution suggested by Prof. Mukerjee that they should have come forward with an explanation saying that this has happened; we are very tight of time and this must be done by 31st March; would you please help us in getting this through? May be by tacit consent by accepting the apology and the difficulty we might have all agreed to do so. However this Government for reasons that Prof Mukerjee has described too well has decided to do this arbitrarily. I and my party at any rate do not think that we can be a party to the violation of the very fundamental priciples of Parliament, unless of course this is merely a little curtain-raiser, a sneak preview of the limited dictatorship which is being so loosely talked about all over the place. In the end I agree with Prof Mukerjee that this may even be total abandonment of Gandhian humility and replaced by what might be called Gandhi's arrogance

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You mean Mrs. Gandhi's?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even you understood

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinagar): You have heard the spekesman of various parties; you may now listen to an independent voice.

Sir, I have nothing to ask from the Government. I know the Government's case and the Government themselves say that their case is very weak. They have no case. I am not interested in hearing the judgement of the High Court to which some of my friends have gone. But, I am only interested in knowing your ruling and just to elucidate your views, I would like to refresh your memory.

You remember, Sir, when you returned from a tour, some leaders of parties met you in your Chamber, and I happened to be one of them, thought without representing a party. You, on that particular day, though I will not divulge the whole of the discussion, gave the impression that you were convinced that we had a case where as the Government had none. You discussed this and you allowed us to rise this matter in the House and in the House, leaders of the various parties and myself, Sir, convinced you that this Order is not a Presidential Order, but, it is a Presidential disorder, and that it is not legal. The result was, you asked the Law Minister to reply to the points that we had raised. The Law Minister realising that we had a very strong case, asked for time. You, in your wisdom and we, in our generosity, gave time The Law Minister, after having worked for the whole of the night, on the second day, came with a large number of books and tried to put forward the Government's case Sir, again, you, after hearing the Law Minister, obviously, were not impressed by what he has said. You, on that day, did not allow him. I have to seek some clarifications from you That is why, I am reminding you

MR SPEAKER: While doing so, do not put many things in my mouth

SHRI S A SHAMIM: From the fact that after hearing the Law Minister, you did not allow the Government to place that Order on the Table of the House, it is clear to us that you were not convinced Then, Sir, you convened a meeting of the Opposition Parties and Government and about the version of that meeting, you gave one version and the Government and Opposition leaders another.

MR. SPEAKER: You forget what I said at the end; what was my ruling at the end. You omitted that, because, that does not suit you.

SHRI S A SHAMIM: The reason why we had raised this question before you, Sir; is we want to hear what you have to say. My friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has pointedly asked about this The last meeting in the series was a meeting of the Opposition leaders and the Government about which the report was, nothing was ageed upon So, in my humble capacity, I would like to know, as Mr Indrajit Gupta has asked, what exactly had happened? When we had come to listen to your views, whether this Order is a legal Order or an illegal Order, you, in your wisdom, have chosen to be silent on this issue Mr Sezhiyan has gone to the High Court The Government, by implication, have taken it for granted, that you have given them permission thereby meaning that this is legal. We would like to know I at least would like to know, your ruling If you give a ruling that after having listened to the speeches and hearing the case of the Government put forward by the Law Minister 'it is my considered opinion that this is a legal Order', then we will take it that the Speaker had given a ruling and therefore we had to accept it, whether it is right or not Willy-nilly, I have to accept it You cannot have it both ways Having sided with us that ' you have a very good case, I am not allowing the Government to place the Order on the Table of the House' now today, by implication and by maintaining golden silence, you are allowing them to place the Order on the Table of the House I as an Independent Member, who is not an interested party, would like to know from you, what is your personal opinion and what exactly had happened in between. I would hke to know, what is your considered ruling, so that this can be cited as a precedent in future.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, after a discussion on the issue, and after hearing several opposition leaders, you, in your wisdom, did not allow the Government to lay the Order on the Table of the House, and then a meeting was held in your Chamber, where also no immediate decision was taken Today also, when the Government has come forward to legalise that illegal Order, you have not reversed that day's decision that 'I do not allow you to lay this on the Table of the House' So, you must categorically state that this Order is valid and the procedure that has been adopted by the Government is valid. If there is such a statement from you, then we may consider it

13 hrs

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opoprtunity to make a brief statement I say brief because an elaborate statement as to the legality of the Order was made by me the other day From the speeches which I heard this morning, I find no new point with regard to what they call an illegal Order has been made The House will recollect that I justified or the order on the ground tha the order was passed fully legally in accordance with the provisions of the Union Territories Act, which I submitted was for the purpose of Union Territories a Constitution by itself looking at the provisions of article 239A Even in the meeting which was held in which I and the Finance Minister were present, I had at the outset made it clear that the fact that we have met here for a discussion does not at all mean that the Government is conceding that the order is illegal. On the contrary Government is reiterating the position that the order is legal But inasmuch as a matter about a financial matter has arisen, I ended my speech that day by saying that I am prepared to go according to the wishes of the House, and we are prepared to come before the House with such measures as are necessary in order to see if there is any doubt—according to me there is no doubt—that whatever has been done is rectified

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

It has been said today that since the matter is in court, it should not be discussed. Yet, everyone on the other side is discussing the legality of it! I do not know how they are doing it. I want to reiterate that the Government's position is that the order is legal and Government will establish it before the court when the time comes. The question has been raised as to why it is sought to be placed on the Table of the House. Firstly it is a statutory order under the Union Territories Act passed by the Persident and even on the basis of the objections raised, it is clear that it is an order on a very important issue. It would have been unfair if Government had not placed it on the Table of the House. Secondly, even in the order passed by the President, he has said that it is pending sanction by the Parliament. It is a sort of commitment made in the Presidential Order itself that this would be taken to the House. Thirdly, it is the normal practice that on all matters of such importance the House should be taken into confidence. It is therefore but right that the Government should place this order on the Table of the House.

Without repeating what I said earlier, I submit that the Union Territories Act does give ample power to the Persident to issue such an order. After this is laid on the Table with your permission, the Finance Minister, following the procedure prescribed in the Union Territories Act, will present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Territory. That was what I meant when I said that Parliament was never intended to be by passed. It was made clear in the order itself. I submit that for all these reasons which are important and to which I have made reference, the order should be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard with careful attention the points raised by hon. members from the opposition, and the independent member. He is also sitting in the opposition. The main object of my observation is less in the spirit of a ruling or in any spirit of scoring a point than explaining my point of view in the background of what I consider should be in the nature of observations of the Speaker.

The other day when hon. Members met me in my chamber for a few minutes or half a hour before I came to the House they explained to me that this Order by the President is not proper. I then told them that it will not be allowed to be laid on the Table that day, I will carefully examine it and study it. I then told the Law Minister that he cannot lay it on the Table "for the present" because I wanted to be more sure about the position. I thought I will study it in detail and, if necessary, discuss it with you and then make my point of view clear to the House.

When the hon. Minister tried to lay it on the Table a second time on another day, many questions were raised in this House, like today, and the hon. Members were very excited. They pointed out that the procedure adopted is not very proper either under the law or under the Constitution. I said again that I am not going to allow it to be laid on the Table "for the present" till we discussed it in the meeting of the Leaders' Committee.

I called both the Ministers, the Law Minister and the Finance Minister, to the Leaders' Committee. All the parties were represented there either by their leaders or by their nominees. I must say that the spirit in that meeting was more for rectifying the position rather than scoring any point. Whatever might be the attitudes adopted later on, either by the Ministers or the leaders of parties, the discussion in the meeting and the background helped me in forming my own views about it.

Now the point raised is why we could not reach any agreement on that day. Everything was discussed

threadbare in the meeting—I need not go into the details, because all of you are sitting here today—and we agreed on the procedure that it will be laid on the Table today.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not about the order.

MR. SPEAKER: He can contradict me later on. It was also agreed that the Bill would come up on the 15th. I did not find any disagreement on that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is not correct, with all respect.

MR. SPEAKER: The disagreement started when you wanted the Rajya Sabha to be called earlier and the Government said that it is not possible because it is already fixed for the 22nd Then all of you left the meeting. In the original of the note which Shri Sezhiyan gave me he stated that in the Appropriation Bill, which is brought before this House. or in the statement this Order by the President must be mentioned and there must be another clause, rectifying the mistake, by giving it retrospective effect from the date it became effective, so that doubts could be removed. This was given to me in the meeting and one copy was given to the Law Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are not bound by that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We are not bound by that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not scoring any point I am not talking in that spirit. It is said that that order was illegal, unconstitutional and all that It has always been the practice in this House that the Speaker of the House does not give his pronouncement about the legality or constitutionality of a case. I did not give any ruling on the legal side or the constitutional side of it.

श्री मधु लिमये यह ठीक है कि आप बिल्ज के बारे में रूलिंग नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन, चूंकि यह फिनांशल मामला है, इस लिये आप को रूलिंग देना चाहिए, वर्ना सदन को कैसला करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you raised the question that I should determine whether this is legal or not, whether this is constitutional or not. It has not been the practice in the House, when the Papers are laid on the Table, that I should determine whether they are legal or not.

श्री मधु लिमये . यह मनप्रिसिडेंटिड है।

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody can go to the court They are part of the business of the House and they are laid on the Table. About the legal or constitutional side of it, I deliberately did not and I cannot pass any pronouncement whether this is illegal or unconstitutional. All I can do is to make my obseravtion about the procedures. At the end, I said that it was a question of procedures and the Government could not bypass certain procedures This was my ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are changing your ruling

MR. SPEAKER: You can call for the proceedings.

I was disallowing it because they were bypassing certain procedures

Then, when we discussed everything in the meeting, I saw your spirit of accommodation and your spirit of understanding. Stage by stage you reached certain decisions which collapsed at the point of calling the Rajya Sabha. That confirmed may views also. That was the background of my views also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It cannot be rectified like this. I had expressed by views in the meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Your views was in favour of issuing an Ordinance. Shri Sezhiyan said that we could rectify it through an Appropriation Bill. Your view was about the Ordinance.

Now, as regards the matter being sub judice and the Bill coming up—I have seen relative provisions in the various books on Procedures—this very matter was referred by the Presiding Officers to a Committee known.

[Mr. Speaker]

as the Page Committee of which we have the report here. That Committee after very careful examination, after many sittings and examination of many subjects, came to a conclusion that as regards the matter being *sub judice*, of course, it may not be referred to in the debate so that it may not affect certain decisions of the court but where a legislation has to be brought, the law-making has to be done, the rule of *sub judice* does not apply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it law-making?

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming in the form of a Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Our objection is to the Preesidential Order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Presidential Order has to be rectified only to remove doubts. I do not go into the legality or illegality of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How can that be rectified like this?

MR. SPEAKER: Any matters which are to be referred to this House, which are to be the basis of any discussion, have to be laid on the Table of the House. That is why I have allowed it today.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is *prima facie* inconsistent with the provisions of the Act passed by Parliament. It is the Parliament which has passed the Union Territories Act

MR. SPEAKER: The Budget will be presented; then the Bill also will be coming.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 222(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1974, containing the President's Order in regard to the authorisation of expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6681/74].

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is any Budget preceded by a Presidential Order?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless it is placed before the House, how can we discuss it? All those objections about procedure have been met.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order, after my ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot prevent its being laid on the Table. How can we proceed without its being laid on the Table?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can an impugned order be laid on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: Laying on the Table does not affect its legality or illegality.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गैर कानूनी कामों को बढ़ावा दे रहे है। कल प्रैजिडेंशल आर्डर से यूनियन बजट भी पास हो जाएगा। यह तो पालियामेंट को समाप्त करने का काम हो रहा है और तानाशाही के के लिये रास्ता खोला जा रहा है। इतिहास में यह शोक दिवस मनाया जायेगा। यह लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप का प्रारम्भ है इसके बाद अनलिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप आयेगी।

SOME HON MEMBERS: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order, after I have given my ruling. I am sorry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why can you not wait till it is decided by the court?

MR. SPEAKER: Laying it on the Table does not affect its legality or otherwise.

12.30 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): You are responsible for this.

(Interruptions).

Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is a butchery of the parliamentary democracy. *(Interruptions)* In this way you would also be abolished one day, that day is not far off. The Chair doing like this is unthinkable This is by-passing the Parliament. ..

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra then left the House)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): Pondicherry Appropriation Bill will be taken up on Monday, the 15th April and further discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries may be resumed thereafter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question here is that you have allowed him to do it From tomorrow onwards, will you allow all papers to be laid on the Table of the House without seeing it even? The House has been bypassed and democracy has been converted into a mockery and we are all ashamed of it.

MR SPEAKER: Only history will tell who has reduced it to a mockery.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: As a protest Sir I walk out

(Shri S M Banerjee then left the House.)

MR SPEAKER: I did my best to accommodate them. I have kept it pending for such a long time. We discussed it. Now, we pass on to the next item.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): My hon friend, Shri Shivnath Singh raised the question of amendment to the rules of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science In the case of 'deemed universities' it is usually the case that rules cannot be amended except with the prior approval of the Government But, in the present case, as a result of some misunderstanding, in 1968, a letter was sent from my Ministry suggesting to the authorities of the Birla Institute of Technology that they might amend the rules so that the approval of the Central Government may not be required However, since it was the result of some misunderstanding, I am looking into the matter.

It was also stated that certain donations have been made by various Birla concerns who attempted to evade some taxes I would not like to go into the question of evasion or otherwise of taxes by the Birla concerns That, I am sure, will be looked into either by the Ministry of Finance or by the Company Affairs Department. But, whatever donations have been received by the Institute are there in its balance-sheet and in the audited statements that have been supplied to us Further, any detailed information that I may receive I will pass it on to the relevant Ministry.

A reference was also made to the report of the Public Accounts Com-

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

mittee in regard to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Sir, this Report has just been received and also the report of the Committee which the Institute itself had appointed, in regard to the various appointments. I am looking into this matter. We will submit a fresh note giving information to the Public Accounts Committee.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Then, with regard to the National Book Trust, my hon. friend Shri Goswami raised number of questions.

The most important of those questions was this, namely, the question of the unsold stock of books with the National Book Trust and the broad policy of the Government.

Sir, we have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Nihar Ranjan Ray to review the working of the NBT in the light of its objectives and to make recommendations for its future set up and programmes over the next 10 years. Steps are also being taken to appoint Sales Executives and four Field Representatives so that the sales may be pushed up. I am suggesting to the NBT that they may even consider organising 'reduction sales' so that the books published by them reach the actual readers. I am grateful to my hon. friend for having raised this matter.

In the same way he referred to the question of what he thought was favouritism in the appointment of an Editorial officer for Hindi. Now, Sir, the facts are that in accordance with the understanding given to the National Book Trust Employees' Union. (which, at that time had not yet been deregistered), it was understood that whenever junior post fell vacant, even if no one was available in the direct line of recruitment, the first chance for filling in the post should be given to an employee of NBT and if necessary, minimum qualification may be relaxed. It was in these circumstances that the particular appointment was made when the incumbent was found to be successful.

It is a fact that uptill now the publication wing for Assamese and Malayalam has been looked after by editorial assistants. However, the management has itself felt the need for appointing welversed editors in these languages and is taking appropriate steps.

My friend Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here. He and some others raised the question and also Prof. Samar Guha; many other Members also referred to it. This is regarding the revision of the pay scales of the University and the College teachers

Sir, the question of prescribing a running grade for all the categories of teachers in the universities was considered by the same Committee appointed by the UGC. The Committee felt that every teacher should be allowed a minimum scale of pay which will allow him to maintain a reasonable standard of living and at the same time in respect of those who are more qualified, scholarship grants should be granted and the scale should provide them adequate incentives and recognition. Therefore, a complete running grade as such was not recommended by the Committe. This view was generally accepted by the University Grants Commission.

So far as the non-teaching staff is concerned, in the Central Universities, we have already requested the UGC to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Those recomendations are being implemented.

So far as the State Universities are concerned, I am afraid that this is not within the purview of the U.G.C. and the State Governments themselves have to take decisions in that regard except for the category of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education.

As I stated in Lok Sabha, these are matters on which the U.G.C. have not yet taken a decision. When they take a decision, the Government will examine it and take appropriate decision.

In regard to pay scales of University and College teachers, I would like to explain one point which, I think, should be put on record of the House. Broadly, the thinking has been that the scales of pay of University and College teachers should be at par with the Class I Services of the Government of India, particularly, Scientific and Technical Services of the Government of India. In the Government of India, the junior scale in Class I, before the revision, was Rs 400—950 while the senior scale of class I was Rs 700—1250.

The House will recall that these were exactly the same grades as those of Lecturers and Readers. According to the U.G.C., the lecturers' in the university had the grade of Rs 400—950 and the Readers had the scale of Rs. 700—1250. Now, the replacement scales, according to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and accepted by Government are:

Junior scale—Rs. 700—1300.
Senior scale—Rs. 1100—1600.

Therefore, if we had gone for the replacement of scales and had provided a running grade, that running grade would have been Rs. 700—1600. We have already said that all lecturers of the universities and all colleges will receive the salary scale of Rs. 700—1600. But, further additional incentives have been provided for. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Yadav, you have committed two irregularities. Firstly, you are showing your back towards the Chair; Secondly, you are talking to the persons in the official gallery. We have to maintain a certain decorum in the House.

Now, the Hon. Minister may continue.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In Class I services, there is a selection grade provided—a junior executive and a senior executive. Head of the Department grade is also provided. Now, by accepting the Sen Committee's recommenations, the Government have ensured that a university teacher or a college teacher can reach all those levels to which a class I Central Government Officer can reach. Readerships are not confined to the university in the sense that if a readership falls vacant, the appointment is made on the basis of an open advertisement and anyone, be he in a college or a university, is free to make an application for it. Therefore, these additional avenues on recognition of merit and of promotion are open to the entire academic community of teachers whether they are in colleges or in universities.

Some anxiety has been expressed in regard to the assessment in the grade Rs. 700—1600. It has been provided only for college teachers and not for university teachers. I would like to seek your indulgence in making a submission which, I hope, will reach my colleagues, the teachers, ou'side. There is no intention on the part of Government to show disrespect to the university lecturers as has been alleged by some persons. What has happened is that a very large number of methods are used in our country for selecting teachers and for the initial recruitment of lecturers in colleges. This, in most cases, is done by the private managements. Therefore, so far as the initial stage is concerned, we have said that there is no question of any further screening of that. But in view of the vast diversity of initial recruitment, procedure, if standards have to be maintained, some checks have to be maintained. The recommendation of the Sen Committee is that a Lecturer in a college should be assessed by a duly constituted com-

[Prof S Nurul Hasan]

mittee of the University and if found fit, should automatically proceed further in the grade. If for any reason he is not found fit for an enhanced slab once, he can offer himself after a lapse of three years The guidelines to be followed in this regard will be laid down by the UGC and intimated to all State Governments and Universities If the Assessment Committee is to be constituted by the University, as I have just submitted, then there is very little chance of the managements of private colleges having their own say in the matter.

Shri Madhu Limaye raised the question of security of service of teachers He made a very specific reference to that Government share the view that teachers should have adequate security of service. For this purpose, it will be necessary for State Governments to introduce appropriate legislation to amend the Acts of State Universities So far as the Central Universities are concerned we are trying to see that wherever it necessary legislative changes may be introduced so as to ensure full security of service

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : बनारस एक्ट क्यों डिले हो रहा है ?

प्रो० नूरुल हसन लायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कब ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन हम जल्दी करते है तो आप खफा हो जाते है जब सोच-समझ कर बनाते हैं तब भी आप नाखुश होते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जिन मामलों के लिये जल्दी करते हैं, उनमे आप देर करते हैं, इस लिये हम खफा होते है ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I have written to the State Education Ministers drawing their attention to the need for undertaking necessary legislative measures to provide security of service.

I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri C. H Mahomed Koya, is not here He raised the question of Aligarh Muslim University, and wanted that it be declared as a minority institution The position of Government has been clarified by me on a number of occasions but I would like to repeat it On several occasions in the past, we have said that we have no intention of changing the existing character of the University The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, fully preserves the historical character of the University We have already stated that it is neither in the interest of the University nor in that of Muslims nor of the nation in general that the University be declared as a minority institution in terms of art 30(1) of the Constitution

My hon friend, Shri P V G Raju, had said that the Shukla Committee had given no direction about technical education I think there is some confusion between vocational and technical courses We are conscious that the word 'vocational' has a wider import, that it includes non-technical vocational subjects also, but it certainly does not exclude technical courses Therefore, wherever possible we will be supplementing the existing courses of IITs and Polytechnics But as was mentioned by my hon friend, Shri Halder, today unfortunately we are not quite certain that the absorptive capacity of the economy has reached a stage when we should increase the intake of polytechnics Therefore, in the Fifth Plan, we do not have any proposal to increase the intake capacity of the polytechnics What we hope we will be able to do is to adopt a two-fold strategy, first of all, a diversification of the courses in polytechnics to suit the needs and requirements of the industry and the economy and secondly we will try our best to utilise the unutilised admission capacity of which there is a great deal today

Although it has not been raised in so many words, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not state that the Government is deeply conscious of its responsibility in promoting research including scientific research in the universities, in institutions of higher earning and in other bodies which it has set up or it proposes to set up to foster and to promote research.

The draft fifth five year Plan is already before the hon Members and they would see that this time the Government have gone in for a massive science and technology research programme Some of this money allocated for science and technology would obviously be utilised in universities, in institutions of technology and in other institutions of higher learning But in addition to the scientific and technological subjects, we are hoping to give more funds to the Indian Council of Social Science Research so that the work in social sciences may be taken up more intensively A social science research centre, as hon. Members might know, has been set up in Calcutta In collaboration with the Government of Karnataka, we have decided to give support and have started giving support to the Institute of Social and Economic Change at Bangalore under the direction of an hon. Member of this House and my very esteemed predecessor, Prof V K R V. Rao. Yet another distinguished scholar, the former Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, Dr. K. N. Raj, has taken the initiative for setting up a centre of developmental studies at Trivandrum. In this also the Union Government has been giving its support. The Indian Council of Historical Research has already been established We are also hoping to establish an Indian Council of Philosophy, because I feel that philosophy is a subject which is not receiving the same support in universities which it should. and because our country with its very rich tradition of philosophy has nevertheless to take special measures of promoting it.

Sir, I would like to make a special reference to the problem of nutrition, because two of the departments of which I hold charge are deeply concerned with the problem of nutrition—education as well as social welfare. As prices are going up and the supply position becomes unsatisfactory, the importance of nutrition tends to increase. I am deeply concerned over the position. We have to take all possible steps to provide or improve the nutrition of children as well as youth. However funds being limited, priorities have to be worked out with care Those groups must be given the highest priority, which deserve most assistance from public funds. I am referring particularly to the weaker sections of the community, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and others who belong to the poorer strata of society. In this connection I should like to repeat what my friend and colleague Mr. Netam has already stated in the House, that is the integrated child development scheme which is a very important scheme, which the Government propose to initiate during the current Fifth Plan period. It has grown out of the special nutrition scheme of the child and family welfare schemes It is an extremely important scheme for the children in the age-group of 0 to 6 This scheme is a package programme of health service, special nutrition and pre-school education. During the Fifth Plan period we hope to cover about a thousand projects of which we propose to start a hundred during the current year. All these will he in rural and semi-urban and tribal areas and some will be in urban slums We are working out a special criterion.

I am also glad to report to the House that the Government is working as a whole on this I have been assured by my colleagues in the State Government that there also there will be the

fullest co-ordination between the different departments like health, family planning, community development education and social welfare. All these departments will be working together so that the overhead costs could be kept as low as possible.

In the same way we have to give priority to the school feeding programme for children in the age group 6 to 14 to enable children of the weaker sections of the community to come to the schools This is a high-priority area and we are doing our best About 12 million children receive the benefit. We propose to expand the programme further in the Fifth Plan and a sum of Rs 112 crores had been provided for this purpose (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I want to ask one clarification If you take a class in a school one child will get meals in the school and the other child will not Will that not create different impressions in the minds of students? Are you going to provide meals to all the students?

PROF S NURUL HASAN At the moment the number of children is 12 million This number will increase; even then it will not cover all the children We shall have to select areas where children belonging to weaker sections of society are in an overwhelming majority I agree with the hon Member that if in a class some children get meals while others do not, it creates psychological imbalances That is not what we have in mind. In any given school, all the children will get it But, in selecting the centres, criteria like backwardness, drought-prone areas, etc will be taken into account I wish we could provide it to every one

, Sir, so far as University students are concerned, I can say, speaking on behalf of the Government, that Government is deeply concerned over the difficulties, which young people, specially college and University students are facing in regard to their messing charges I wish I had with me the resources to ease the problem so far at least hostel students are concerned. But, in any case, because it is Government's policy—we have said this on many occasions in the past and I will again take the liberty of referring to it later in my speech—that access to higher education should be increased in respect of the weaker section of the community and other backward areas in the country, it stands to reason that we should, as a matter of policy, take all such steps so that those who belong to the past and I will again take the country-side, who are away from metropolitan areas and who have to come to metropolitan areas for study are able to carry on their studies and are not forced to discontinue their studies because of the high cost of messing and hostel charges I will not be able to say, how much I will be able to provide This will depend on the resources available We are working at it and making calculations But I cannot, immediately, make an announcement

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Why don't you persuade your senior colleagues for more funds and resources, especially in view of what has happend in various parts of India, in regard to students' problems?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Sir, the point is, we want this hon House to look at it in proper perspective

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Why don't you persuade your junior colleagues in the Cabinet?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I have to start with children in the age group 1 to 6 Then, I have taken 6 to 14 and then I have taken the College and University youth. It has been a tradition of our society for generations that children get priority in these matters.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister just now said that the policy of the Government is to allow more and more students, particularly from the backward classes to enter into colleges. So, I would like to ask, whether he would also agree that Government should spend more. If you allow more students, you have to spend more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he spend? He asked for Rs. 3000 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan and he got only Rs 1700 crores. It is easier to talk.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My friend, Shri Chandrappan, raised the question about the Government school in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. The matter is still under investigation by the Police. Therefore, I will not go into that aspect of it. But, in regard to the procedure of the Central Board of Secondary Education, I would like to assure this House that this Board never had the principle of keeping answer books for more than three months after the declaration of results I made enquiries and I have found that since 1965, the answer books have not been kept for a period of more than three months after the declaration of results. Sir, last year, there was absolutely no deviation from this principle.

Sir, in regard to the demand that has been made in the House, with which we are in full agreement, that there must be some uniformity in the pattern of education in this country, I would like to report that 10:2:3 pattern has already been introduced in the State of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Several other States, such as Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have decided to introduce the new pattern and initiate action towards that end The proposal is now being considered by other State Governments. I, myself, am in touch with the Ministers.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: What about a U.P.?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: U.P. has already a 10 plus 2 pattern. The point to persuade U.P. is to introduce the third year for three year degree course. When every other university has introduced three year degree course and receives assistance from the UGC, U.P. and Bombay universities did not go in for the three year degree course and did not take any assistance Now this matter is before the university of U.P. and the Government of U.P.

The importance of uniform pattern is not only that it will enable the students from one part of the country to go to another, it is also because we would like the plus 2 higher secondary stage to be treated as a terminal stage. The recommendation of the Government of India is that in any case the plus 2 stage should be treated as a higher secondary stage. I do not mind what nomenclature is given to it provided it is understood that it is a higher secondary school stage and not a university or college stage. The importance of this lies in the fact that it will enable us to go in for vocationalisation on a massive scale. We have taken several steps. We have created a strong unit at the Centre to advise the State Governments on the development of this programme and give suggestions year to year. We are conducting district surveys so that it becomes possible for the educational system to develop programmes of vocationalisation which are properly tailored to the current needs and employment opportunities at the district level itself. It is also proposed to select about a thousand secondary schools in the country and help them to restructure their vocational course. For this, the existing facilities available in factories, industrial establishments, small-scale industries as well as educational institutions will be fully utilised. Around this programme, we also hope that it would be possible for us to establish

at least a few special schools where technical and vocational training will be given right from the school stage apart from work experience leading to further specialisation. If possible, we would like to establish it in collaboration with industry Our scheme of special sports schools is also similar to this We hope we would be able to find the funds to establish one or two music schools, one for Hindustani and another for Carnatic, as a prototype of the special type of schools.

My friend referred to a commission for secondary education I entirely share his concern for doing something to raise the standard of secondary education But the difficulty is constitutional, which I hope he will very kindly appreciate The responsibility of the Centre is in respect of higher education where Parliament has the right to take note of coordination, and determination of standards of higher education In respect of secondary education, Parliament has no such authority When the Finance Commission goes into the question of division of resources between the Centre and the States, it assumes that school education is the responsibility of the States In fact, it has already made an allocation in regard to the revision of pay scales of Government servants including Primary school teachers

14 hrs

I will not take much time of the House to go into the details of this matter If the hon friends would have a look at the Finance Commission Report, they will find it is there If it is not possible for me to get additional funds the setting up of the Commission would not have much meaning This is also a point which I would like my hon friend, Shri Samar Guha, to realise He became rather emotional when he said that we have modified the scales of the university and college teachers but not of the primary and secondary teachers So far as the Kothari Commission is concerned, we have accepted its recommendations So also of the Third Pay Commission. But we cannot provide funds out of the Central grants to improve the pay scales of the primary and secondary teachers So far as recommendations are concerned, we have already made our recommendation that the pay scales of the primary and secondary school teachers deserve to be improved

Shri A N Vidyalankar is not here So, I would not take up the points raised by him

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (मुरैना) : सेंट्रल एक्ट में बुलाकर के मत दीजिए गा तब ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN I will be very glad to do that Those points which I am unable to deal with here, I can discuss them with my hon friends, either in the Ministry or in the Central Hall, or through letters I would be very glad to do that

Shri P M Mehta is not here So also Shri Mayavan So, I will not deal with their points

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR I referred to the allocation of funds to the Calcutta University and the Viswabharathi University

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I regard to State Universities, I think it is necessary that I repeat what I said on earlier occasions The University Grants Commission, out of the Plan allocations, has the responsibility of providing funds on a hundred per cent basis to the Central Universities as well as for administrative staff, campus development etc In the case of State Universities , for the non teaching staff, for campus development and for matching grant it is the responsibility of the State Government The development grant is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission Taking this into account, out of the total expenditure of about Rs 110 crores for the Com- for the Fourth Plan, it spend under Rs 22 crores for the Central Universities, which includes the campus of medical and engineering colleges as

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well as the foundation and establishment of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

In so far as the Fifth Plan is concerned. I understand that the University Grants Commission is looking very carefully into the needs and requirements of at least the universities of the metropolitan cities, which include Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, because these very large metropolitan cities have their own special problems, and within the constraints of resources the University Grants Commission is going to take a special look at the needs of these universities.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: But not of the universities of backward areas, like the Mithila University.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have been deliberately avoiding to make a comment on it. At least, I expected support from the hon. Members of this House. They are very much parties to the passing of the U.G.C. Act. Without their approval, it would not have been passed. In that, there is a provision that if a university is established without fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the U.G.C., the concurrence of the U.G.C. and of the Central Government then grants from any Central source cannot be given to that particular university. Therefore, it is a matter which is very much within the purview of the U.G.C. A note has been submitted to the Government of Bihar asking them to prepare the information and to give the *pro forma*. I hope, they will do it soon and then this matter will be taken up. I appeal to my hon. friends not to take an emotional view in this matter.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: It is a backward area, a poor area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, he is emotional about it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point still remains that if each State Government is going to take its own decision without consultation, then, under the U.G.C. Act, how can any Central help be given; I think, this point should be brought to the attention of the State Governments so that they take this point into consideration.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar. raised the question about the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla. I have answered one part of the point that he raised. I am glad that my hon. friend, being a meticulous scholar himself, said that he did not have the full facts before him. May I , through you, Sir, invite him to visit the Institute, look at the things himself and then decide whether he agrees with the allegation? My colleague, Shri Yadav, says, let him be our guest when he goes to Simla. I heartilly support the invitation of Shri Yadav. I think, those who have given the information to Shri Mavalankar have done injustice to the work which is being done there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was some article in the papers too. Naturally. the Members take notice of them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is why I am replying to it. Otherwise, I would not have referred to it. I would have dealt with in a private manner. Because this matter has been publicly raised, I consider it my duty to do it. I say this is not the impression that I have got about the work of the Institute.

A reference was also made about the Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur, and about some appointments. Shri Samar Guha referred to it; Shrimati Roza Deshpande also referred to it. Then, Shri Samar Guha further said that the Chairman of the Board of Governors offered liquor and hard drinks to the students. I got in touch with the Chairman of the Board of Governors. I would take the liberty of reading out what he has said. In fairness to

him, it should come on the records of the House, I quote.

> "In so far as the question of entertaining students is concerned, this is absolutely incorrect and there is no grain of truth in it whatsoever The students do certainly come and see me. But never have they been offered any drinks other than soft cold drinks."

In regard to various appointments Members that no such gross impropriety has been indulged in.

In regard to various appointments that have been made, the appointments made are of Mr. Sur as the Acting Registrar— he was already the Deputy Registrar—and of Dr. Shrama who was originally working in his firm, as personnel Adviser, and this he did in consultation with the Ministry. Since he took over charge there, a number of cases which were pending as between the workers' unions of different categories and the management have been settled, and agreements have been signed by the Unions and the management. Therefore, his exprience in dealing with the non-teaching staff has been found to be useful mutually advantageous to the institute itself and to the workers.

There have been a few other points that have been raised. About education of the handicapped in 1947 there were just four schools for the retarded Now there are 85 schools in the country with about 3,000, children in these schools About Rs 5 lakhs were paid for schools for mentally retarded children in 1973-74 This is expected to be raised by 50.5 per cent. The Fourth Plan provision for education and rehabilitation of the handicapped was Rs 2,50,00,000 The Fifth Plan provision is Rs 11 crores. The House will see that this is a considerable increase Apart from schools for mentally retarded, schools for orthopaedically handicapped, for the blind ,for the deaf and dumb....

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL. What about physical education? What about Hockey?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My colleague, Mr. Arvind Netam, has already referred to it.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL After that, several speakers spoke about Hockey.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Hon. Member, Shri Ram Hedaoo, referred to a point which has disturbed me Unfortunately he is not here. I would request him to let me have specific facts about liquor shops being opened in the neighbourhood of schools. A decision was taken by the Central Prohibition Committee in which all State Governments are represented, and among the most important decisions one was that there should be no liquor shops in the vicinity of educational institutions, places of worship, Harijan basties, highways, labour colonies, mills factories, bus stands, railways stations, etc ..

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridhi) What about illegal sale of liquor through pan shops?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is different. What can we do?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN. Policy is something for which I am answerable.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then what can you do about this?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: That is beyond my capacity

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only advise.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: A point has been raised that the Committee on the status of women has not even started its work. It has almost completed its work; its main studies have been completed; it will take a few months to submit its report.

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Regarding National Policy Resolution on children my colleague has already referred to it. This is likely to be issued very soon. and as a result of that we hope to set up a National Children's Board.

I am grateful to several hon. friends for having raised the question of Archaeological Survey of India. The interest taken in this House by the hon. members and also in the other House has been of great help to us. I have made some observations the other day when a private Member's Bill was being discussed, but this is the proper occasion when I should give some basic facts to the House. I would specially like to mention here the personal interest which the Prime Minister has been taking in the work of the Archaeological Survey in preserving and conserving our heritage ....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): She is making some of the Ministers as living monuments.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In 1971-72 the expenditure on special repairs to monuments was Rs. 25 lakhs, in 1972-73 it went up to Rs. 30 lakhs, in 1973-74 it went up further to Rs. 85 lakhs and during the financial year which has just started, it is going upto, assuming you are good enough to prove the Demands that are before you, Rs. 137 lakhs. The House will see that there is an appreciable increase. The number of monuments which are under special repairs is 500. I will not go into the details of the various monuments which are there.

The House will be glad to know that the work done by the Archaeological Survey of India in Afghanistan has been commended not only by our Afghan friends but by the internaional community of scholars, particularly, the work which has been done at Bamian. Now this work is being extended as a result of the understanding between the Governments of India and of Afghanistan.

Shri Biswanarayan Shastri is here. He raised a very important point that if there are too many modern constructions around a building, then it affects the building adversely and it creates other complications. We agree with this. We have, therefore, sought the co-operation of the State Governments in the matter. The State Governments have been requested to set up committees to screen all building projects around ancient monuments. These committees will be composed of representatives of the Archaeological Survey of India, the architects of the Government, the Commissioner of the Division concerned and the Department of Tourism so that decisions are taken with due consideration to the aesthetic performance of the monuments.

I am grateful for the word of appreciation which my friend, Shri Patnaik, has expressed about the Jagannath temple in Puri. This is an extremely important monument and we will do our best to see that the work on repairs and conservation done is of the highest order. In fact, only a few hours back I was discussing the details with the Director-General of Archaeological Survey and I am personally satisfied with all the measures that he proposes to take for the conservation of this particular monument.

I would like to offer an explanation to this House. This is in regard to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act which was passed by this House about two years ago and which has not yet been notified. This Act involves the appointment of a very large number of officers in the State Government, their training and the formulation of rules in consultation with the State Governments. Now, fortunately, the Union Government has sanctioned the necessary funds. Some of the State Governments have already made the appointments and others are in the process of making the appointments.

Training has to be given to the officers so that a proper check can be

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retained by them and the officers of the Archaeological Survey are being posted or have been posted at Delhi airport and at the airports of and sea ports of Calcutta and Bombay. The documentation of the sculptures have already started and loose sculptures are being collected from the monuments and are being transferred to safe places in archaeological galleries

All these steps are being taken and I hope that very soon a formal notification will also be issued Therefore, I hope, hon Members will not have any cause for concern on this account.

I would now like to refer to a problem which is exercising the minds of all of us And that is the problem of student unrest As everybody knows, the causes of student unrest are many-fold and are common. Some of these causes arise out of some situation within the campus It will be our effort to see that the hardships that are caused to the students in universities and colleges are reduced as far as we can help it.

I have just referred to providing more assistance to boys and girls coming from poorer families so that they can pay the mess bills and others. Other actions are also being taken Some State Governments have already taken action and we are approaching the other State Governments so that food supply is improved, so that ration is available, in adequate quantities, bulk purchase can be undertaken, and so on. We have also, as I have stated last evening, taken steps to see that books and stationery become available to the students These steps are being taken on a high priority basis by the Government. But in addition to these there are other factors about which hon Members are aware, social factors, which are beyond the means of the Ministry of Education

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It is a question of employment It is a question whether you are going to make Education employment-oriented because today there is no certainty, the student is not aware of what the future is going to be.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: I am very glad that you raised this question. If I make Education employment-oriented, does it create employment? Let us be very clear I am all in favour of making education more relevant But I would not like to give an impression that if education becomes employment oriented, then employment would arise. Because, Sir, let us take the case which I just now mentioned, diploma in engineering *(Interruptions)*

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(At this stage a person shouted some slogans from the Visitors' Gallery).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You please carry on.

PROF S NURUL HASAN People who are studying for diploma in engineering are undertaking a job-oriented course But unfortunately the position is this that our economy is not developing in a manner whereby it would absorb all these people We already have on the live-registers of Employment Exchanges over 50,000 Diploma-holders in Engineering Therefore, while I entirely agree that Education should be more relevant to the problems of society, that it should inculcate among the young people, a commitment to society, and a capacity to work for the welfare of the society —with all these facts I am in full agreement

We should not be under the impression that employment can be provided by the educational system itself—whether it is employment or self-employment, both can only be generated if there is an overall development in the economy of the country However, I would repeat that we, on our part, are conscious of our responsibility and, with the cooperation of all concerned, we shall do our best in this

matter. But, Sir, there is one point which I would like to submit for your consideration.

I am glad that the students to-day are feeling exercised not only about the problems of their own campus but of the wider issues such as economic difficulties facing the country, prices and the need to maintain high standards in public life. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: To-day, they cannot maintain their standards. What are the means?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My hon. friend gets innumerable chances of making his points in this House; if he would bear with me for a minute, let him not interrupt me because I do not speak very frequently in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is: who will maintain the standards?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: What I said was that when the students feel exercised about the need for highest standards in public conduct and morality being made in this country, then, it is a something about which, I would say, that they are doing something which is improper.

I feel that it is a measure of their commitment to society that they are feeling concerned about the issues with which the society is being faced at the particular moment. But, I would make one submission in these things. If they are genuinely concerned for the welfare and progress of society which lead them to take measures which become counter-productive leading to weakening of the forces of socialism, democracy or secularism which have strengthened the reactionary elements or vested interests, then, it is a matter of deep concern.

I hope that the students will themselves ensure that they are not exploited by reactionary vested interests. I also appeal to all sections of the House to see that the students are not being instigated to take part in such activities of intimidation and violence in which the whole atmosphere of civilised academic behaviour becomes impossible. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister is injecting politics into the discussion. Let him speak in terms of educational matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Ask your friends to confine themselves to Education Ministry (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: It is they who are resorting to violence.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are they talking about? I take strong exception for using the word 'violence' Why are you shouting like this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. This is not the way. Mr Mavalankar, kindly sit down for a minute. Let me make one thing clear. I want to know whether we all here are genuinely concerned with the indiscipline in this country, particularly, among our younger people. I think we are all concerned—Mr. Mavalankar and Mr. Mandal as well. May I ask this question? Is this the example we are going to set to them with what you are doing just now?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was submitting that in view of the genuine concern and commitment which the student community was beginning to face in a greater measure for social uplift and advance, it would be the effort of my Ministry to provide to the students adequat opportunities for social work. For this purpose, my colleague Shri Yadav has already referred to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras which will involve the student and non-student youth in various activities. We are trying to organise and revamp the national students' service and also include wherever possible social service as a part of the academic work.

Reference has already been made to the committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on student

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unrest. I hope it will be able to give us important indications. I would not like to go into the details of many of the other point that have been raised. I have already taken a lot of time of the House, but I would like to make just two more points before I conclude.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: What about Viswabharati?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: A committee has been appointed on Viswabharati. I have already announced it in the House. That committee is going into it.

Anxiety has been expressed that everyone talks about changes in the educational system and it has been asked why does not someone do something about it? We are doing many things in collaboration with the State Governments to bring about changes in the educational system. But I would like to make one submission. The educational system cannot be changed as a result of a fiat from the Ministry of Education. Every proposal for change has to gain wide acceptance of the teachers, of the students and of the wider community, of the potential employers, of governments and everybody, and, therefor until we reach a stage where general concurrehce and consensus is available, actually the changes do not in fact take place. We are doing our best to get such consensus. My colleague Shri Yadav referred to the fact that we were involving the teachers' organisations. We are getting the leaders of the teachers' association to Delhi, to the NCERT, so that we discuss the various problems with them.

A suggestion was made about the need to hold discussions with the student leaders. I propose to do precisely that. I propose to invite student leaders and discuss with them not only the student unrest question but the wider question of changes in educational policies.

In conclusion I would refer to a point which my hon. friend Shri Sudhakar Pandey had raised. He had said that the Public Accounts Committee had recommended that Government must set up a committee to look into the functioning of the University Grants Commission. The commission itself has supported such a view I am happy to announce that this recommendation has been accepted, and a committee to review the founctioning of the UGC with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and to make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities is being set up. I am sure the House will welcome this decision.

SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI (Dehra-Dun): Let him say a word about IIT, Delhi

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Let him say a word about hockey and physical education.

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि मीनामढी में नेहरू युवा केन्द्र खोला जाय, जो पोलिटिक्स सफरर्स देश में है, उनके बच्चों का बिना डिविजन देखे आई० आई० टी०, मेडिकल कालिजों और दूसरों कालिजों में भरती किया जाय । इन बातों का मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों पर श्री मती जी कुछ प्रकाश डालें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Both these are suggestions I cannot react to them off hand without considering them

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल फिटनेस कोर के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया है, उसको देखते हुये क्या आप उन की सर्विसिज के बारे में कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि इस पर हजारों शिक्षकों का भविष्य निर्भर है ? इनका मामला लम्बे समय से विचाराधीन है ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो आदेश जारी किये गये थे, वे राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से नहीं किये गये थे, लेकिन उन्होंने किसी और चीज की गलत नहीं कहा है। इसलिए यह कहना कि वह इल्लीगल है, यह हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे आप उस पर फिर से विचार कर सकते है।

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH rose—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members are never satisfied. Even if we discuss a particular subject for 24 hours, there is something left for them.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुमरी) जो डीम्ड यूनीवर्सिटीज है उनके खिलाफ फाइनेन्शल इरेगुलैरिटीज, टीचर्स विक्टमाइजेशन और दूसरी शिकायतें आती है। क्या मिनिस्ट्री अपने आप को सक्षम समझती है कि उन के खिलाफ जांच कर के कुछ कर सके, यदि नहीं है तो क्या उस में सुधार कर के अपने आप को सक्षम बनायेंगे?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. member would read the record of what I said when he was not present, I am sure he will be satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some cut motions moved by Prof. S. L Saksena and Shri S. N. Singh. I shall put these to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is.. .(*Interruptions*). Order please.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): I was drawing his attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not when I am on my legs and putting something to the House. You have the Central Hall, the Lobbies, you have the great city of Delhi, the great country of India and the wide world before you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And now the Moon also.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Sorry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos, 24, 25 and 26 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos 96 and 97 relating to the Department of culture."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*)

DEMAND NO. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 25—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,47,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 54,93,000

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on Capital Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Education' "

DEMAND NO. 26—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,33,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 96—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO. 97—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,31,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

14 39 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 78—80 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which six hours have been allotted

DEMAND NO. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,85,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 133,90,69,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 79—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 80—MINES AND MINERALS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,73,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 218,98,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

Sarvashri Shibban Lal Saksena, S. N Singh and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. If they are present and desire to move their cut motions, they may please do so.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for local recruitment in Chandmari project of Hindustan Copper Project in District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan. (3)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motion is also before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. at the very outset, I want to say that in the present economic condition, in view of the shortage of petrol, and for industrial development, the Department of Steel and Mines has become the most important department. As you know, we had to switch over from hydel electric power stations to coal-based thermal power stations and we had to switch over from petrochemicals to coal-based fertiliser plants and instead of diesel railway engines, we want to have coal-based steam engines. So, the performance of the Department of Steel and Mines is very important for the success of planning and for national development.

Sir, the 20th Report of the Estimates Committee says—I quote·

"The Committee note that the India has maintained its share at about one per cent in the world production of steel The Committee are constrained to observe that while Nature has been abundantly generous in endowing India with all the necessary inputs for a flourishing steel industry, like iron ore. coal, limestone, manganese and other ingredients and above all plentiful labour, our steel production forms only a hundredth part of the world production. On the other hand, Japan, which suffers from the disadvantage of having no basic raw material for its steel industry and has to depend upon iron ore imports from other countries, has converted this disadvantage into a visible advantage and is today producing nearly 93 million tonnes of steel against 1.7 million tonnes it produced in 1948 On the other hand, India's manufacture of iron and steel has risen from 1.3 million tonnes in 1948 to 6.3 million tonnes only."

Sir, steel production in 1972-73 was 6.3 million tonnes and this year the production will be much below the target of 7.1 million tonnes; it will be only 5.8 million tonnes, the lowest in the past few years. Unnerved by the shortfall in output. the Steel Authority of India Limited has proposed a significant scaling down of production targets for ingot as well as saleable steel in the annual plan for 1974-75 from the levels fixed for this year. Planning for less production means aggravation of shortage and chain reaction in every sphere of industry.

For the next annual plan, the Department has proposed the lowest output, that is, 6 37 million tonnes of ingot steel or 5 45 million tonnes in terms of saleable steel The ingot target is lower than that of the current year's by seven lakh tonnes

In the very first year of the fifth Plan, if a lower production is planned in a vital sector of the economy, it will make nonsense of the projected growth of the other sectors. The domestic demand for finished mild steel is estimated at 10 million tonnes by 1978-79. Against this, the integrated steel plants are expected to produce 8 8 million tonnes and the electric arc furnace industry 0.6 million tonnes, which gives a total of 9.4 million tonnes.

The deficit will have to be met through imports which will continue throughout the fifth Plan. But larger imports will be needed if the Government were to go by SAIL's advice to plan for less production in the first year of the fifth Plan and aim high in the coming years if the conditions for increased production are favourable. Unfortunately, experience has shown that if a five year Plan starts on a low key it has seldom made up lost ground. During the year 1973-74 the rolling mills of Durgapur, Tatas and other steel plants had to be shut down month after month for want of power and gas. No steel plant can depend upon an outside agency for electricity. So the Government should seriously

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consider installation of captive power generating centres in every steel plant.

Shortage of coke has been a chronic problem to the industry. While the industry requires 1600 wagons per day, only 1200 are supplied by the Railways This short supply of wagons has culminated in the accumulation of four lakh tonnes of saleable steel in the steel plants and a huge quantity of steel at pit-heads. The performance of the Durgapur steel plant and the alloy steel plant has never been satisfactory because of technological defects and bad industrial relations and wrong selection of product mix.

In the present economic situation in the country and considering the overall constraints on financial resources, the Government should put maximum stress on expanding the existing steel plants. The technological survey by competent steel makers will substantiate this point Expansion of existing units will make them viable units and the country could get quick returns on the investment. Durgapur has been excluded from the expansion scheme of the Fifth Plan. I demand expansion of the Durgapur steel plant upto 3.5 million tonnes, especially for the sako of industrial development of the eastern region. While the alloy steel plant at Durgapur was originally designed to have an installed capacity of three lakh tonnes, its installed capacity is only one lakh tonnes. The second phase of construction never strated at all. I will call this plant as a half grown plant. Considering the interest of the country as well as the present financial crisis, this point must be fully utilised by way of expansion upto three lakh tonnes; particularly its stainless steel production capacity should be increased.

I request that the Government should take up the expansion scheme of Rourkela steel plant also. Here I request the hon. Minister to negotiate and settle with the engineers and officers' association of the Durgapur steel plant. Recently the hon. Minister visited Durgapur and he received complaints that the CITU leaders were threatened with physical liquidation by the INTUC goondas. On 21st February, one of the leading members, Shri Dakhi, a member of the wage negotiating Committee of steel industry was discussing with some leaders in his own quarters, the INTUC goondas attacked his quarters with a Pakistani-made hand-grenade. These people were miraculously saved. Normal functioning of the trade union is urgently needed for steel production to come up in Durgapur.

The chronic power crisis which resulted in continued production cuts had brought down the income of the workers due to loss of incentive bonus. The agreement on steel industry is going to expire on 31 August, 1974. In the meantime the loss of production bonus has brought tremendous suffering to the workers. The Steel workers demand interim relief to compensate the loss due to the price rise and the Government should consider it seriously.

In the Rourkela mines (Barsua) 16 workmen including office-bearers of the recognised union were dismissed for no fault of theirs. They have not been taken back. Even, the Tribunal has recommended their reinstatement with back wages. These workers should be reinstated.

Sir, in the steel industry not less than 75,000 contractor workers are working in steel plants like Bhilai, Rourkela etc. They are paid at the rate of only Rs. 5 per day. In a mine called 'Kalta' in Rourkela steel plant contract workers are kept in concentration camps. The statutory rights given under the law such as provident fund, medical and other facilities are not given to them. In Durgapur, 500 contract labourers have been retrenched. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that they are reinstated. In many places, those contract labourers are working in permanent jobs. Very recently, the Steel Autho-

rity of India decided to departmentalise some of the jobs. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that the wages of contract labourers are at least raised to a minimum living wage and they are given permanent jobs in the steel plants and mines gradually.

Sir, the workers of the Central Coal Washery in Dugda, Patherdihi, Vogidhi and in the Head Office at Dhanbad, were under the control of Hindustan Steel. The Ministry of Steel has decided to transfer them to Bharat Coking Coal Limited. No transfer should tke place without the consent of the workers, because, it will complicate industrial relations.

Very recently, the Steel Ministry requested the Unions to finalise the target of steel production for the year 1974-75, in consultation with the managements in each plant. If this decision is to be implemented, then according to the existing procedure, the Unions affiliated to the Centre of Indian Trade Unions should be consulted at least in steel plants like Durga, Alloy Steel plant Durgapur, Burnpur, Bhilai and Rourkela. It is unfortunate that in spite of this reality, the Steel Ministry is not recognising the Centre of Indian Trade Unions. They are not being taken in the Joint Cosultative Machinery for steel industry. In view of the ensuing wage settlement, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if the Steel Ministry wants industrial peace sincerely, then they should arrive at a wage settlement in consultation with the actual representatives of the Unions and in any case, Government cannot keep the Centre of the Indian Trade Unions, which is the strongest Union. in the steel industry, outside these negotiations.

Sir, working of the coal mines should be improved according to the growing needs of the nation. Sir, after the nationalisation of the coal industry, people expected that they would get coal at a cheaper rate But we are told that in West Bengal and other places, people are compelled to buy coal at a very exhorbitant rate of Rs. 8 to 10 per maund, when it can be easily sold at the rate of Rs. 3 to 4 per maund. Corruption at different levels including at the level of Officers at the pit-heads who act in collusion with middlemen, namely, dalals, should be eradicated. Government should take apporpriate steps to eradicate corruption at the coal mines. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate some captive coal mines for Durgapur Project Limited, run by the Government of West Bengal for its better functioning.

The Central Government has taken over the coal mines of the country, but no structural change has been done after the nationalisation. Mr. Verma and oher ex-employees of the private collieries have been appointed in high posts. In the management of the nationalised coal industry, structural change should be done. Workers' participation should be ensured. Civil rights should be given. After nationalisation, Government has not taken adequate steps for the welfare of the workers. Since nationalisation, no government-owned coal companies have taken steps for providing adequate number of quarters as per the requirement of the workers. Workers are denied supply of drinking water. Hospitals and supply of medicine are inadequate and not upto-dated

Although the joint bipartite wage negotiation committee unanimously recommended adequate ration supply to the colliery workers all over the country, it is still not impemented. We demand that the entire steel and coal mining industry area should come under the purview of statutory rationing system.

In coal mines, Government did not take adequate steps towards the safety measures. In fact, on a rough estimate it may be said that the number of accidents has gone up by 50 per

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cent compared to earlier years. Timber, cement, iron goods and lubricating oil are not being supplied with the result that mine workers are doing their work endangering and risking their lives. Helmets and other materials are not supplied to the workers adequately. Practically there is dearth of safety equipments in the collieries. I would say that necessary foreign exchange should be spent for importing the safety equipments from abroad.

It is also alarming that at the time of nationalisation the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam assured that all awards and settlements in the matter of workmen should be honoured but the coal mines authorities are flouting such assurances. In the case of several thousand evicted workers of Raniganj coal-fields, their just claims are still existing and are still remaining unemployed. Here also the assurances given by Shri Kumaramangalam have not been honoured.

In Bankura district, it was alleged that the Survey of India was running the Wolfram mine industries. Now the lease is given to Gouripur Industries (Private) Ltd., a private concern. Workers' salary is Rs. 2 per day per head. But these private companies, apart from Wolfram, are also raising ores for copper and squash. They are being sold in the black market. I do not know whether Government is aware of it or not. I request the Government to take over these mines and to look into the matter so that the workers may get the minimum wages.

CITU has been excluded or deprived of representation from the working group of coal industry. I would like to request the minister to issue necessary orders for representation of CITU in the working group of coal industries.

Workers and employees of the Director-General of Mines are not covered by the Pay Commission. Their pay scales should be revised and raised according to the price rise.

The minister is aware that the owner of the Aluminium Corporation of India has closed down the factory for a long period. I request the minister to take proper steps to open this company near Raniganj. Government should take over this corporation immediately.

15.00 hrs.

The rapid growth of steel and mines industry is indispenable for the development and industrialisation of the country. So, coordination between the Ministries of Mines and Heavy Engineering and the Railway Ministry is urgently needed for national development.

Sir, with these words, I oppose the grants.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : मैं खदान और इस्पात मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। श्री हाल्दर की बातें सुन रहा था। उन्होंने जहां अच्छे अच्छ सुझाव दिये हैं वहां मांगों का विरोध भी कर दिया है। आम तौर पर विरोधी दल ऐसा ही करते हैं और कहते हैं कि करो सब कुछ लेकिन पैसा न मांगो।

श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम के नेतृत्व में कोयला खदानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन दोनों मंत्रालयों में उत्पादन का काम पिछले बरसों के मुकाबले में बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है और मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि मालवीय जी के नेतृत्व में फिर से सारी जो कमियां हैं वे पूरी हो जायेंगी।

पंचवर्षीय योजना जो है उसके इन दोनों मंत्रालयों की रिपोर्ट में फिगर्ज दिए हुए हैं। इनकी उपलब्धि क्या है, कहां पर इनकी प्राप्ति हुई है, कहां पर ये पिछले बरस के मुकाबले में पीछे गए हैं सब दिया हुआ है। उसेसैपत

चलता है कि जहां कुल मिलाकर आथोरिटी में उत्पादन बढ़ा है वहां पर भारत कोकिंग कोल में जिसका गठन 1971-72 में हुआ था उत्पादन गिरा है। किसी भी उद्योग के लिए दो चीजें लाजिमी हैं। जब तक उसका उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा उसकी कीमत भी नही घटेगी। वैसे कोयले की कीमत बढ़ी है, लेकिन जिस तादाद में कंज्यूमर को मालूम होता है कि बढ़ी है उस तादाद में कालियरी को पैसा नही मिल पाता है। बीच में वितरण की गडबड़ी की वजह से यह सारी कीमत लोगो को चुकानी पडती है।

जहा तक उत्पादन का सवाल है, क्या-क्या उपलब्धि है, क्या-क्या इनका लक्ष्य है उस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करके आप का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो कमिया है अगर तत्काल उनको आप दूर कर सकें। तो जो लक्ष्य आपके हैं उनको आप हासिल कर सकेंगे। आपने पचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कोयले के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 135 मिलियन टन निर्धारित किया है। अब पेट्रोल की कमी हो गई है। उसका बोझा भी कोयले के ऊपर पड़ने वाला है। मंत्री जी बताते है कि इसको हमे 150 मिलियन टन करना होगा। उसके लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है मेरा अदाज है कि न तो आप उतना उत्पादन कर सकेंगे अगले पांच साल में और न उस धन को आप उस तेजी से खर्च कर सकेंगे जिस तेजी से आपको करना चाहिये। यह मैं जो रफ्तार इस समय चल रही है उसके आधार पर कह रहा हू।

खदानो को डिवेलेप करने के लिए पाच वर्ष की अवधि चाहिये होती है। पांच वर्ष मे डिवेलेपमेंट करके आप उसी समय उत्पादन के लक्ष्य तक नही पहुंच सकते हैं। उस समय से आप उत्पादन करना शुरू करेंगे तो और पाच बरस आपको लग जायेंगे उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जो आपने रखा है और इस तरह से शायद वह दस बरस मे जाकर पूरा आप कर सकेंगे। लेकिन इसंत मंत्री महोदय घबराए नही क्योंकि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का आपने लक्ष्य 100 मिलियन टन रखा और वह घटते घटते 70 और 80 मिलियन टन के बीच मे रहा जो चौथी योजना के अन्दर मे भी वही है। तीसरी योजना के अन्त मे और चौथी योजना के अन्त मे आप कोयले के उत्पादन को अगर देखे और उसके वितरण को देखेंगे तो उसका लक्ष्य जहा का तहा है, वह आगे नही बढ़ा है। पीछे भी नही गया है। लेकिन दो कदम आगे और तीन कदम पीछे इस तरह से होते होते अभी आप उसी स्थान के ऊपर हैं।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी स्थिति को आप देखें। इसके पहले तो मजदूर हड़ताल किया करते थे लेकिन अब आफिसर्स हडताल करने लग गए हैं। पिछले एक साल मे दो तीन बार उनकी हड़ताल हो गई है। अब अफसर लोग खानो की योजनायें केवल दफ्तरो मे बैठ कर करने लग गये है। उत्पादन कम हुआ, बिजली का अभाव रहा, कोयले की ढुलाई नही हो सकी। मैं कहता हू कि अगर यह बिजली का अभाव नही रहता और ढुलाई की व्यवस्था रहती भी तो जिस तरफ लोगो का ध्यान नही गया है वह यह है कि मजदूरो के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो उत्साह पैदा हुआ था उस उत्साह को सही दिशा नही मिल सकी है। आज मजदूर बैचेन हैं, उनको दिशा नही मिल सकी है। पहले अगर सामान खदानो के लिए कम हो जाता था, गेता कम हो जाता था, झोरा कम हो जाता था, कोल कटिंग पिक्स कम हो जाता थे, बलेड्ज कम हो जाते थे तो ये सब चीजे तुरन्त मुहैया कर दी जाती थी। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि ये साधन, ये वस्तुए उनको नही मिल पाती हैं। और उनको इसके लिए सफर करना पड़ता है।

जिस महती उद्देश्य को लेकर खदानो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था वह यह था कि खदानो का उचित एक्सप्लायटेशन हो, खदानों मे जो कोयला रह जाता है और हैपहजर्ड वे मे जो उसका एक्सपलायटेशन होता है वह बन्द हो।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

लेकिन वही सिलसिला आज भी चल रहा है। जो स्टोइंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पाई है। खासकर उनको साधन नहीं दिए जाते जिससे कि मजदूर जो उत्पादन करना चाहें कर सके। उद्योग में सरकारी मुलाजिम बैठ कर पैसा लेने की बात सोच सकते हैं लेकिन कोयला खदानों के मजदूर बैठ कर पैसा लेने की बात नहीं सोच सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी कमाई उत्पादन से बंधी हुई है। उनको मजदूरी हासिल करने के लिए उत्पादन देना ही होगा। वे बेचैन रहते हैं कि आज ट्रेड यूनियन का काम हो गया है कि अधिकारियों के यहां फरियाद करें कि उत्पादन के लिए कहां कहां पर उनकी क्या क्या कठिनाइयां हैं लेकिन उस फरियाद को सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है क्योंकि अधिकारी लोग टी टेबल पर बैठ कर अपने संगठन की बातें करने में ज्यादा मशगूल रहते हैं बनिस्बत उन चीजों को मुहैया करके ला कर देने में जिससे उत्पादन में कठिनाई पैदा होती है। अब उत्पादन अगर अधिक हो तो कास्ट भी उससे कम होगी।

लेकिन उत्पादन तो अधिक होता ही नहीं है, और जब कास्ट को कम करने का सवाल आता है तो वह भी कम नहीं होती है—कास्ट भी बढ़ती जाती है। कास्ट कैसे कम हो? अगर ओवरहैड एक्सपेंडिचर वही रहे, तो उत्पादन बढ़ने पर कास्ट कम हो जाती है। लेकिन ओवरहैड एक्सपेंडिचर बढ़ता जाता है, अफसरों की फौज बढ़ती जाती है जो अनप्राडक्टिव एस्टिमेट बैठ कर कागज तैयार करते हैं उनकी संख्या प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जाती है, लेकिन उत्पादन करने वाले तत्वों की संख्या घटती जाती है।

हम सोशलिस्टिक सोसायटी में रहते हैं और सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हर लेवल पर वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन और वर्कर्ज मैनेजमेंट होना चाहिये। लेकिन वर्कर्ज मनेजमेंट तो क्या, वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन भी नहीं है। वर्कर्ज की बात को कोई नहीं सुनता है। अगर सरकार उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसके लिए चीजों को मुहैया करना होगा। कास्ट को कम करने के लिए ओवरहैड एक्सपेंडिचर को कम करना होगा और कोयला खदानों में धड़ल्ले से जो चोरी चल रही है, उसको रोकना होगा।

एक कोलियरी में डिटेक्ट हुआ है कि जब एक ट्रक पर 15 टन कोयला जाता था, तो डिसपेच वाले हिस्से में 15 टन लिखा जाता था और कोलियरी के खाते में 10 टन लिखा जाता था। 10 टन की कीमत कोलियरी के खजाने में जाती थी और 5 टन की कीमत मुंशी लेकर ऊपर के अधिकारियों तक उन लोगों की जेबों में जाती थी, जिन्होंने इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर रखी है।

मैंने एक कोलियरी के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। 11,000 टन हार्ड कोक, जिसकी कीमत 135 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से 13,00,000 रुपये होती है एक कोलियरी में चोरी हो गया, मैनेजर को हटाने की बात आई। कहा गया कि उस के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा रहा है। क्या एक्शन लिया गया, यह आज तक मालूम नहीं हो सका है।

इस के अलावा खदान से जो कोयला निकलता है, उस का उत्पादन न दिखा कर उस को सीधा बेच दिया जाता है। बड़ा चोर उत्पादन ही न दिखा कर सीधा डिसपेच कर देता है और उस कोयले की कीमत अपने पास रख लेता है। उत्पादन रिकार्ड अलग होता है और वितरण का रिकार्ड अलग होता है। उत्पादन और वितरण में जो अन्तर होता है, उस को शार्टेज कहा जाता है।

जब तक सरकार संबंधित अधिकारियों को एकाउन्टेबल नहीं बनाएगी, तब तक क्या सरकार इस तरह की बातों को रोक सकेगी? जो लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, छः महीने बाद उन से जवाब तलब होता है। तब तक

वे न जानें कितना रुपया कमा लेते हैं। इस से चोरी करने वालों को बढ़ावा मिलता है और दूसरों को लगता है कि चोरी करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

इसी तरह मैन पावर को भी इनफ्लेट किया जाता है। जो सैकड़ों आदमी वास्तव में वहां हैं नहीं, उनकी हाजरी होती है, उन के नाम पर वेतन दिया जाता है और वह संबंधित अधिकारियों के बीच वितरित होता है। स्पेयर के लिए जो मशीनरी जाती है, या स्टोर के लिए जाती है वह कागज पर रहती है। इस से उत्पादन में रुकावट पड़ती है और कीमत बढ़ती जाती है।

वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन का आदर्श यूगोस्लाविया से आया, हालांकि वहां वर्कर्ज मैनेजमेंट है। हर लैवल पर वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन के सिद्धांत को हम मानते हैं लेकिन कहीं कहीं वह किसी भी लैवल पर नहीं है। पहले कहीं कहीं दस दस डायरेक्टर्ज के बोर्ड में एक वर्कर्ज का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव रखा जाता था। लेकिन उस की मिसल वायस होती थी। वह क्या कर पाता था? लेकिन अब तो वह भी नहीं है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में कहीं भी वर्कर्ज के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हर लैवल पर वर्कर्ज के साथ कन्सल्टेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए लेकिन केवल मजदूरी के संबंध में नहीं बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने, ओवरहैड और कीमतें कम करने आदि सब बातों के बारे में कन्सल्टेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इस बारे में गाइडलाइन्स निर्धारित करने की जरूरत है।

आज कहीं कहीं पर्सोनल डायरेक्टर नहीं है, लेबर डायरेक्टर भी नहीं है। केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन डायरेक्टर जिनको लेबर और पर्सोनल रिलेशन्ज का कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता है। सब मामलों में डील करते हैं और इस प्रकार कई उलझनें पैदा हो जाती हैं।

सरकार केवल मजदूरी दे कर मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहती है। मजदूरी तो पूरी मिल रही है और वह बढ़ती भी जा रही है। लेकिन क्या इस से सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा और उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जायगी? अगर मजदूर अपनी थोड़ी बहुत जो से चार रुपये सेर गेहूं और चावल खरीदेगा तो वह कल फिर अपनी डिमांड सरकार के सामने रखेगा और कोयला और लोहे सोने के भाव बिकने लग जायेंगे। अगर वर्कर को राशन लेने के लिए सारा दिन क्यू में ठहरना होगा, तो क्या उस से एबसेन्टीज्म नहीं बढ़ेगा?

इकानोमिक मिनिस्ट्रीज के द्वारा जिसको कोर सैक्टर माना जाता है अगर उस में काम करने वाले लोगों को इस चिंता से मुक्त नहीं रखा जायेगा और उत्पादन करने आदि आदमियों को क्यू में लगने के लिए जाना पड़ेगा तो फिर वे उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर वे वहां से थके मादे आयेंगे तो वे काम कैसे कर पायेंगे? जब द्वितीय महायुद्ध के समय कोयले की महत्ता समझ में आई थी तो सारे देश में दिक्कत होते हुए भी सरकार ने उन लोगों का सम्मान कर मा पर अन्न मुहैया करने की व्यवस्था की थी। सरकार भले ही सस्ती कीमत पर न दे पर उन लोगों को खाद्यान्न और दूसरा आवश्यक सामान मुहैया तो करे। लेकिन किसी को इस तरफ ध्यान देने की फुरसत नहीं है।

जेनरल वेलफेयर, मेडिकल एड, हाउसिंग और वाटर सप्लाई वगैरह की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जो सैस लगाया गया है, उसका पैसा जमा है, लेकिन चूंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन पर कट लगाया गया है, इसलिए वह खर्च नहीं हो सकता है और इस तरह उन लोगों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है। इसलिए कि किसी भी तरह के कंस्ट्रक्शन पर गवर्नमेंट का बैन है, जो पैसा वसूल हुआ वह वेलफेयर फन्ड में पड़ा हुआ है, उस से भी मकान बना कर, मरम्मत

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

कर के नही दे पाते हैं। इस तरह के बैन लगा कर आप चाहेंगे कि उस से सुधार होगा, तो उस तरह के सुधार की आशा नही की जा सकती है, क्योंकि आखिर वे भी इन्सान है और इन्सान इन्सान की तरह से रहना चाहता है, आप के उत्पादन में पूरा सहयोग देना चाहता है।

जहा तक वेलफेअर फण्ड का सम्बन्ध है ये वेलफेअर फण्ड भी कलैक्ट नही कर सकते। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद खदान मंत्रालय ने 12 लाख रुपया वेलफेअर फण्ड कलैक्ट करने मे खर्च कर दिया, मत्रालय को चाहिए था कि इस रुपये को कलैक्ट कर के वैलफेअर पर खर्च करता, इतना श्रम तो यह मत्रालय कर ही सकता है, इस को कलैक्ट करने की व्यवस्था कर सकता है। इस के लिए कन्ज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कोलियरीज एण्ड माइन्ज वेलफेअर ऐसोसियेशन की तरफ़ से बनाई जा रही थी।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू—आज वितरण की स्थिति को देखिये—रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री को कहती है कि उनके पास कोयला नहीं है, इसलिये हमारी रेले नहीं चल पाती हैं। माइन्ज मिनिस्ट्री रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को कहती है कि वे मूव नही कर पाते हैं, इस लिये हमारा कायला जगह पर नही पहुंच पाता है। हमारे मंत्री जी—मालवीय जी—बहुत-मार्डेट-से मे देश को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन स्टील मेल्टिंग बन्द है कोयले के बिना, कोयला नही जाता है रेलों के बिना, मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री बैठकर तय करे। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि हम में कोई मत भेद नहीं है, माननीय स्टील मंत्री और रेल मंत्री ने बैठ कर तय किया है कि सौफ्ट कोक की 300 बैगन प्रतिदिन डिस्पैच करेंगे, कि बर्निंग कोक की 200 बैगन प्रतिदिन डिस्पैच करेंगे, और हार्ड कोक की 300 बैगन प्रति दिन डिस्पैच करेंगे। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस तथ्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं और कैसे इसको प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। 1973–74 में आपका सौफ्ट कोक का डिस्पैच 70 बैगन रहा है जब कि आपका लक्ष्य 300 बैगन का था—इसी वजह से आज हर घर में तहलका मचा हुआ है। अगर 300 बैगन की वजह 70 बैगन डिस्पैच करेंगे और जब हर घर मे जलाने के लिये कोयला नही मिलेगा, गैस नही मिलेगी, किरोसिन नही मिलेगा तो तहलका मचना स्वभाविक है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये आप ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं।

दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लाट का उल्लेख किया गया, मैं समझता हू कि माननीय सदस्य श्री हल्दर ने लक्ष्य की तरफ नही देखा। इन का स्टील प्लांट सब से नीचा लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सका है और दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लाट मे सी० टी० यूनियन रिकगनाइज्ड है—इसका रिकगनीशन कैसे हुआ ? इन्होंने अभी आई० एन० टी० सी० का गुण्डा कह कर सम्बोधित किया—मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जिस तरह की गुण्डागर्दी आज उन के ऊपर हावी है, ठीक उन्ही तरीको का अख्तयार करके वे उस स्थान पर आये है। अब जब उनकी उसी भाषा से जवाब दिया जाता है, जब उनको उन्ही के हथियारों से घायल करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो आज वे उन की गुण्डा करार दे रहे हैं और अपनी हरकतों से बाज नही आते हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देश की आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक प्रगति में इस्पात का बड़ा महत्व—

पूर्ण स्थान है । आजादी के बाद इस्पात के उत्पादन की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया गया । फलस्वरूप हम को विदेशों से इस्पात का आयात करना पड़ा । सरकार का ध्यान कुछ दिनों के बाद उस तरफ गया और उस के बाद सरकार ने इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये देश में बड़े बड़े इस्पात कारखाने खड़े किये—उन में हमारा भिलाई कारखाना है, दुर्गापुर कारखाना है, रूरकेला कारखाना है और अब बोकारो भी आने वाला है । इन के पहले देश में टाटा स्टील कम्पनी का इस्पात कारखाना था । दश में नये कारखाने खड़े किये गये लेकिन जहां तक उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है उत्पादन की क्षमता में वृद्धि नहीं कर सके । नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन इस्पात कारखाना में घाटे पर घाटा होता गया जब कि टाटा बराबर लाभ कमाता गया । मैं आप के सामने कुछ आकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं—

(हजार टनों में)

	इस्पात पिण्ड	विक्रय इस्पात
(1) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना		
1971–72	1953	476
1972–73	2108	550
अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 973	1443	399
(2) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना		
1971–72	700	269
1972–73	723	279
अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1973	598	260
(3) राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना		
1971–72	823	127
1972–73	1177	70
अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1973	785	33

वर्ष 1971–72 की तुलना में वर्ष 1972 73 में कम्पनी के सभी कारखानों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई । अनुमान लगाया गया था कि 1973–74 में उत्पादन 45.5 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड और 34.5 लाख टन विक्रेय इस्पात का होगा । लेकिन अनुमान गलत निकला और उत्पादन लक्ष्य से बहुत कम हुआ यानी 1972–73 के उत्पादन से भी कम ।

इसके बाद बोकारो स्टील लि० सरकारी क्षेत्र में चौथा सर्वोत्तोमुखी इस्पात कारखाना है । इस कारखाने का काम 1967 में शुरू हुआ । इसका निर्माण दो चरणों में किया जा रहा है । प्रथम चरण में कारखाने की क्षमता 17 लाख टन पिण्ड होगी और दूसरे चरण में 40 लाख टन पिण्ड होगी। 40 लाख टन पिण्ड वार्षिक क्षमता के चरण का काफी काम प्रथम चरण में ही किया जा रहा है । इसलिए प्रथम चरण में ही 47 5 लाख टन पिण्ड प्रति वर्ष का उत्पादन करने के बारे में पहले ही फैसला किया जा चुका है । अन्ततः इस कारखाने की क्षमता को बढ़ा कर 100 लाख टन पिण्ड प्रति वर्ष करने की जांच की जा रही है ।

जहां बोकारो स्टील लि० की उत्पादन क्षमता 100 लाख टन पिण्ड करने की योजना है वहां 1500 कन्स्ट्रक्शन के इन्जीनियर्स की न्यायोचित मांगों पर विचार करने के लिये वहां के

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री खन्ना सहयोग नहीं दे रहे है बल्कि इन इन्जीनियर्स के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। जब ये इंजीनियर्स अपनी एसोसियेशन बना कर बातचीत के लिये उन के पास गये तो बातचीत के बदले उन पर लाठियों से प्रहार किया गया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You can continue on Monday

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15 30 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Sambalpur) I beg to move

'That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1974

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1974"

The motion was adopted.

15.30½ hrs

RESOLUTION RE POLICY REGARDING PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 15th March, 1974'—

'This House is of opinion that the Government should re-cast its policy with regard to price and agricultural production in such a way that—

(a) essential articles of consumption sell at 1½ times the cost of production, including transport charges taxes and profits,

(b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;

(c) fluctuations in foodgrains prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;

(d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;

(e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise, and

(f) fertilizers shall be made available to the Kisans with landholdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent"

Altogether, 4 hours were allotted and 2 hours have already been taken and the balance available is 2 hours Shri R R Sharma was on his legs on the last occasion He is not here today Any other hon Member wants to speak?

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Behar) I would like to speak The resolution deals with very important aspects of policy There is no denying the fact that all of us are very much concerned about the high prices of essential commodities and the present economic situation in the country

16 32 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA IN THE CHAIR]

As I said, this resolution covers almost all the items which are very much required by the people in the name of essential commodities and essential items But before I speak on the resolution proper, I would just mention one or two words On the face of it, it appears from the resolution that we should increase the prices to the extent of 1½ times of the cost of production, keeping in

view of the cost of marketing and other things I feel that this is too much on the high side The basic spirit behind this resolution is that the prices of agricultural commodities and other essential commodities should be so fixed that there will not be any scope for manipulation in the matter of prices, and Government must have their own pricing policy To this extent this resolution is really worth considering

One of the reasons for the commotion in the body politic today that we are seeing in society today is the fact that the poor people are the most hard-hit, as we often times discuss here and the one reason which is advanced for this is the high prices of essential commodities including agricultural produce

Knowing full well that a large section of the population, nearly 70 per cent are depending on their own agricultural products the first thing that should be considered is that the prices of these products should be so regulated that the poor people and the farmers are not hard hit in the process of growing their produce in various forms and varieties But what do we find? Under the plea of market mechanism, and in the absence of any consistent policy it has become very difficult to have a comprehensive pricing policy

I would like to quote in this connection from para 1 112 at page 16 of Part II of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan It says

"The policy governing agricultural prices if proposed to be carefully designed In designing this policy two main considerations are intended to be pointedly kept in view"

'Firstly, while price policy is recognised as having a role in providing incentive for sustained and higher production, it can be effective essentially as a complementary measure to other programmes for increasing the agricultural production. Secondly a discriminating manipulation of intercrop price relationship can help to induce the farmers to plan the production of different crops in line with the estimated demand The price policy has to be particularly tailored with care in respect of such crops as to have too high supply elasticity'

The spirit of the Plan document which after careful consideration the Planning Commission the hon Members and the hon Ministers too have adopted is nothing counter to nor against the spirit of the Resolution moved by my hon friend

So what should be the position? The pricing policy should be such as to take into account two points there may not be over supply and there must be a direct relation between the cost of production of agricultural commodities and the prices of other essential commodities But as a matter of fact we find in some cases that this relationship is not there, nor maintained by the pricing policy of the Government

Here I would like to bring to your notice the effect of lower prices for Jute and how it has adversely affected the Jute growers Jute is one of the most important items of our export which gives us the largest share of the foreign exchange earning But I find that the Jute growers have been doomed for a few decades together Nowhere has the spirit of the Resolution been observed in regard to this commodity I would be happier if in future under the leadership direction and guidance of the hon Planning Minister the new pricing policy is so formulated as to bear a relation between the cost of porduction of agricultural commodities and the cost of other essential commodities

We find a certain commotion now-a-days in the rural areas We find that whatever the farmers and growers produce after selling them the yield therefrom is not enough for them to purchase the other essential commodities they require for their livelihood in regard to the everyday necessities

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

of life. This conclusively proves that the value of their produce is not commensurate with the market price. As a result, what happens? Even after working for months and months together, for years and years together, they are not in a position to make both ends meet. They always remain in debt. By and by they have had to part with their properties, their land, their cow, their everything. This is the basic reason why we find today that the poor are really getting poorer.

We have gone through some of the recent recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. But I must categorically say that the standard maintained by the Agricultural Prices Commission in the matter of fixing prices of agricultural commodities, particularly, wheat, cotton and Jute is different from what it should have been. I would quote from the Report submitted by the Agricultural Prices Commission on price policy for raw cotton for the 1972-73 season, page 11, paragraph 18:

> "For 1971-72, the Commission had recommended a minimum support price of Rs. 326 per quintal for lint of 320-F variety. On the basis of the ratio of lint to *kapas* prices varying from 2.1:1 to 2.5:1, the corresponding prices for *kapas* would range between Rs. 130 and Rs. 155 per quintal yielding an average of Rs. 142 per quintal".

"The average price, it would be seen, is comfortably above the cost of production." But in the case of Jute, unfortunately, the Commission could not find out any conclusion as to what is really the cost of production. And most mysteriously, they have mentioned that as there are difficulties to find out the per capita cost of production of jute, they have just assessed the cost considering the last year's price, giving a certain margin. Even in their own admission—I quote from page 3 of the Report on the price policy for jute for the year 1972-73 season—"the index number of the wholesale price of jute dropped by 13.5 per cent from 56.1 in April, 1971 to 135.2 in August 1971. Heavy rains and the consequent floods in Assam, Bihar, Orissa West Bengal, further accentuated the fall in prices. Being unable to save it from floodwater and also fearing a further fall in prices, the farmers were eager to sell their crop." Then they say that "the index number of the wholesale price registered a further decline from 135.2 in August to 117.9 in November, 1971. And having considered this steady fall from month to month, up to the month of November 1971, they had concluded that even with a little margin in the absence of any particular cost structure will satisfy the jute growers at the price fixed up at Rs. 115 per quintal. Of course, we do not agree with the report. Thanks to the Government—though not very much—with qualified thanks, I must say—they have increased the price at a very late stage from Rs. 115 per quintal to Rs. 157.60 per quintal at the mill gate at Calcutta. Now, there is a difference between the price at mill gate in Calcutta and the actual price in the primary market. As you know, Sir, coming from one of the jute-growing area, the mill gate price in Calcutta and the primary market price, there is a large difference. The hon. Minister in his report, as has been received from the officials, said that there will hardly be 10 to 12 per cent difference. But, as a matter of fact, the differences ranges from 35 to 55 per cent or even 60 per cent in some cases. What is really the price even this year received by the jute growers in the interior parts of Bihar, your State? I was told by my friend, Mr. Md. Jamilurrahman the other day, that even in this year the prices went down to an extent of nearly Rs. 27 per maund whereas according to your own price, whatever rate you have fixed Rs. 157.60 per quintal at Calcutta with 10 to 12 per cent or even 15 per cent—taking into account the charges for transportation and other things—even according to that rate, per maund it ought to have been to the extent of nearly Rs. 60 to 70.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That happens when the JCI stops purchasing. Can you throw some light on the activities of the JCI?

SHR B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Thank you. I am happy that you are also showing adequate interest in this. Before coming to the part played by the JCI as they had stopped purchasing—, I will say a few words about the price policy. This is what they quoted from the latest report for the year 1972-73 of the price policy, fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission for the commodity of jute. What is the latest report? It is very shocking. On page 88 of the latest economic survey, the figures are given. In December 1972 the wholesale index of prices of raw jute stood at 163; in December 1973 it came down to 123. The index number of cotton rose from 187 in December 1972 to 294 in December 1973; similarly the index number of edible oils rose from 248 in December 1972 to 348 in December 1973. The prices of all essential commodities had gone up by nearly 60 per cent or 80 to 90 per cent while in the case of raw jute it has fallen from 163 to 123. You rightly pointed out that it was the duty of Jute Corporation of India to arrest the price fall by giving at least minimum price of Rs. 157.60 per quintal. But they did not do that.

Replying to the demands for grants of his Ministry, the hon. Commerce Minister said that with some trouble and great difficulty it was only in November or December that some moneys could be got released by the Reserve Bank of India. He did not say in these words; but this is the impression. I have gathered from what he spoke. I am not imputing any motive to any person, but probably at the initial stages the officials of the JCI had some understanding with jute barons; they did not go to the market at the right time and the jute growers suffered. Later on when we raised the issue here on several occasions and the JCI was instructed to go to the primary market and open more and more centres and give immediate relief to the jute growers, the JCI pleaded that they had no money. From what I could understand from the hon. Minister and also some officials of the JCI it seems that the JCI has got a programme of opening more 100 branches in jute growing areas in Tripura, Manipur, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and U.P. Even today we hear so. How long time are they going to take to implement this? Why are they not making up their minds about opening purchasing centres and giving relief to the people?

In our country the jute industry has got a tradition of more than 100 years. On a number of occasions they have decided what should be the price of jute? Everyone knows that there is parity between paddy price and jute price in the ratio of 3:1. The Bengal Land Revenue Commission headed by Sir Francis Floud investigated into the question: what should be the jute parity between jute and paddy prices and came to the following conclusion: "If the price of jute were to remain at Rs. 7 or 8 per maund and the price of paddy about two rupees and eight annas per maund... -"--nobody could think of it now—— "we think there should be little complaint from the agriculturist community in regard to the price of jute." The Flood Commission made this report in 1940 and said the parity was thus found to be, three maund of paddy is equal to one maund of jute. The price being those at the primary level and that is the price the farmer should get. That was known to all. But, Sir, since Independence we have seen that the entire structure in regard to the price policy of jute has been changed from time to time. Now, it was said that jute is a commodity which is not consumed in the country. Whatever that we manufacture out of jute, should be exported. It must enter into competition in the export market and in the international market. Very good. But, there is one aspect. The jute growers, the poor jute growers, who are giving us a larger foreign exchange to the extent of nearly Rs. 300 crores, their condition, their *per capita* cost of production and all these things are to

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

considered. But, at the same time, prices of jute goods and commodities must bear a relation to the price in the international market. Having said so, how is it possible on the part of the Government to impose more and more restrictions on export or in other words to earn more foreign exchange and tell the poor jute growers that' here is the money; out of this Government may impose certain duties known as export duty'. It ranges from Rs 80 to Rs. 1500 on various commodities in a graded level. During last year, the export duty on carpet backing was released to a certain extent and it was expected that because of this relief given, the jute goods will become competitive abroad and in return the mill-owners may be in a position to purchase jute even at a higher rate But, this year, though the jute growers are not getting the proper price, the policy has been completely reversed and export duty has been re-imposed.

But Sir, we do not find the same standard in the policy in regard to cotton Hon Minister knows it very well. Cotton growers, particularly in the western areas like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab and to an extent, may be Haryana too, are mostly favoured. I am happy that the cotton growers at least are being given their remuneration; their fair price. They have been given a fair deal, I am happy But, I am not happy at all...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Even cotton growers have not got a fair deal

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Well, prices of cotton have gone up to a large extent If more prices are to be given, I do not mind What I would like to say is, the same standard should be followed in jute also. Despite the fact that cotton prices are going up higher and higher, from day to day, from year to year, prices of cotton or raw cotton have also been fixed at a very higher rate.

But, here we find, Sir, knowing fully well that prices of jute and raw jute are coming down and down and the poor growers are hard hit, yet the Government seems to be un-nerved on the plea that they do not have a particular cost structure and per *capita* cost of production and they are not in a position to fix the price of jute more remunerative. That seems to be rather mysterious. Not only that Cotton textile has been made competitive in international market by giving several incentives as cash subsidies even for the import of cotton, subsidies or other financial arrangements through Indian Cotton Mills Federation, import entitlement and many others Sir, in the Estimates Committee Report for the year 1972-73, in the Fortieth Report, it has been said that it was strange that cash subsidy to the extent of nearly 90 per cent of the FOB value was given for cotton textile even after devaluation Devaluation was done with the expectation that our commodities will have a favourable market in international competition But even after devaluation, subsidy was given to the extent of 90 per cent That is on record. Here is the jute industry We find that the Government is very much eager to take the share of the poor man's money by putting extra export duty I do not mind if they realise it from the millowners or the jute barons But what about proper prices for the jute growers? Why are they so hard hit? The other day when I was speaking on the Demands of the Commerce Ministry, I read one press report The press people interviewed some educated jute growers and given their feelings This appeared in the *Jugantar* dated 4th March, 1974 It is in Bengali:

"स्वाधीनता लाभेर आगेर बचा प्राछे। नारायन गंजे एक मन पाट बिक्री करे तिनामन धान केना जेतो। स्वाधीनता लाभेर परेओ एक मन पाट बिक्री करे—आड़ाई मन धान पाइया गेछे। ए बछर शीतलकुटि हाट बुड़ो रहिम शेख दुमान पाट बिक्री करेओ एक मनधान संग्रह करते पारेनी।...."

Before independence, it was known to us that by selling 1 maund of jute, we used to get 3 maunds of

paddy Even after independence we used to get 2½ maunds of paddy But this year, by selling 2 maunds of jute, a person like Rahim Sheikh, an old farmer of Sitalkuchi, could not purchase even one maund of paddy! It is a very pathetic picture This is what has been said by the jute growers to the pressmen I do not want to quote the rest in Bengali Old Rahim Sheikh and others further said, we understand that Government will not do anything for us We understand that the political leaders will not do anything for us The political leaders will only clamour for higher wages for those who are working in the factories Let us stop growing jute When the mills will be closed, the political leaders will come to realise their stand When we will not grow jute and when there will not be any surplus for export, the Government of India wil come to its senses when we will lose Rs 300 crores of foreign exchange!" This is their feeling

The spirit of the resolution is worth noting The poor people who grow these agricultural commodities have to purchase the essential commodities like pulses cloth edible oil, etc In the eastern region, jute is grown, but it is short in foodgrains edible oils, cotton, and other things All these things they have to purchase at fantastically high prices As a result, their miseries need no further explanation to the Government I would simply appeal to the Government that in view of this policy decision we have taken, as I quoted earlier from the Plan Document II don't allow these poor people to be exploited more Don't allow another famine in the eastern region where the jute-producing areas are Somewhere near famine conditions have started Because of these low prices, people have no money to purchase their essential needs In the coming months—June and July—what will be the condition, God only knows You must come to the help of these poor growers to come out of their miseries, whatever had been done in the past. If you go on calculating on a very rational basis, for the last 20 or 23 years, in West Begal at the time of partition, the jute-growing areas were to the extent of 2 7 lakh

16 hrs.

acres Now it is 12 lakh acres Of these 12 lakh acres extra 9 3 lakh acres or even roughly one million acres have been converted from paddy to jute What is the result? You are getting more foreign exchange But these people are getting less money Kindly consider this If you are not in a position to give them a fair price, then jute production will be completely stopped The total jute production in our country is to the extent of 80 lakh bales in the last year According to a forecast of the Jute Development Committee the production this year will be hardly 60 lakh bales In the future years it will go down in this way and untimately we will lose the earning of foreign exchange now earned by this commodity Kindly consider the pangs and miseries of the jute growers and give them a remunerative price Justice was not done to them in the past During the last 20 to 23 years the jute growers have lost to the extent of Rs 1,500 to 2 000 crores for not getting a remunerative price for their produce in relation to the other essential commodities After fixing that remunerative price you supply them essential commodities like oil, rice kerosene and other daily requirements, maintaining the parity of prices of those essential commodities

With these words I would appeal to the hon Minister to take certain steps a urgently as possible to relieve the sufferings of the jute growers Otherwise a revolution will take place which I cannot say here very loudly But look to the writings on the wall Something is brewing from which there is no escape, if we fail to take corrective steps immediately

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) Mr Chairman, I am in full agreement with the intention of the Resolution, which is under discussion All the six or seven points mentioned here appear to be most necessary and the sooner these points are attempted to be brought about the better it

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

would be for the country. But I fail to understand as to how this whole exercise is to be attempted. The Resolution says:-

> "the Government should re-cast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production.."

All that I want to say in this respect is, it appears to me to be absolutely impossible. Whatever might be the recasting of the policy, if the executive machinery that would carry out the policies remains the same, these would be Utopian dreams.

As I look at it, the present situation that obtains in our country is a strange one. When we look towards agricultural production, the whole attitude of the Governments has not changed since the time of the British period when the commodity committees were formed. If you would recall, the commodity committees were formed merely with a view to increasing the production of those goods in this country which would feed the mills of Nottingham and Birmingham. With this object they were spending crores of rupees. If we set apart a vast amount from our plans and budgets to increase the production of grains in our country, the approach is the same. The approach is that the production must go up. It is not to be exported to any other country, but it has to be put into a buffer stock so as to be able to meet the needs of the urban part of our population.

I feel, herein this Resolution should have also taken into consideration the possibilities of changing this attitude. In this respect, I have a suggestion to make that whenever an attempt is made either to increase the production specially on the farm front or an attempt is made to have an equitable distribution of foodgrains or other allied commodities which are basically necessary to all the people, whether they are in urban or in ruaral areas, there should be a method evolved wherein the apathy of the civil servants towards giving these basic services to the people who are least able to help themselvs has to change.

This is a big task. It is not so easily done. It is because the whole attitude of the civil service today has been alienated from the mainstream of our country. Theirs is a fixed cadre; theirs is a fixed pay; theirs is a fixed life which they keep before them. They have the least amount of necessity to see whethere the job they are given is done in a proper spirit. I am sure that on paper, the job is done. It is this difference between the paper and the spirit that is causing this hardship. For this, the only possibility that appears in the context of things is that the people themselves should somehow be involved in the task that is purely in the field of civil servant. Unless this is attempted, unless some mechanism is evolved by which this is possible, all these big pious hopes are rather frivolous.

Then, if we take the exact number of the civil servants we have in this country and, on the other hand, if we have a look at the vast amount of population which they are supposed to deal with and serve, the ratio is tremendously great. Without blaming the people as such. the civil servants as such, it is physically impossible for one man the Collector of a district, to look to the needs of 7-8 lakhs of people in a district. The bureaucratic red tapes are involved in it. There is hardly any need to mention about that. Unless this country takes a fresh look at the whole affairs. unless this country is willing to move head of the present arrangement, all the efforts in the socialistic field are going to be absolutely nullified.

When this effort is thought about, when this exercise is attempted, one thing that must not be lost sight of is that even today, in our villages the people as such are not mentally ready or their genius is not suited to this method which is called democracy

by majority. Invariably, with your background in the rural areas, Sir, you know that since the inception of the gram panchayat laws in the rural countryside, since the time when 11 members of a gram panchayat were able to overrule 9 members, if there were 20 members in a gram panchayat, it is from that date that this law apples to the villages that we have the broken villages on our hand. If we look to the time when there were panchayats operating in all the villages, in our country, much before democracy might have been known in Europe, then we can see that the panchayats of the villages, at that time, were able to look after their needs. They were probably more socialistic in their approach than what we have today in the name of administrative set-up and that was possible because, at that time, the panchayats operated on a rule of consensus which we have lost. So, all that I seek to add to this Resolution is this. The objectives are good; they are perfect; but if they have to be achieved, it should be added on that the present administrative machinery should involve the people on the basis of consensus to carry out these needs.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का जो पर्पज है उस को सपोर्ट करता हूं, इस की जो बुनियादी स्प्रिट है उस में मुझे इख्तलाफ नहीं है । आज हम देखते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर में जो छोटे किसान और बड़े किसान है, इस मामले में हमारा इख्तलाफ हो सकता है । इस मामले में भी मेरा इख्तलाफ है कि हम ने लैंड रिफार्म्स की बात कही, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया, क्यों अमल नहीं किया गया इस का हमें कोई प्रापर एक्सप्लेनेशन अभी तक नहीं मिल पाया है । हाफ हार्टेड -वे में हम ने लैंड रिफार्म की बात को मान लिया । छोटे किसानों के लिये, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के लिये हम ने सारे मुल्क में एजेन्सियां बनाईं, लेकिन वे बहुत इफेक्टिव ढंग से काम नहीं करती । सिर्फ एक सूबा ऐसा है—पंजाब का , जहां मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की कोआपरेटिव एजेंसियां काम कर रही हैं । लेकिन आज बेसिक इशू यह है कि आप एग्रीकल्चर को किस ढंग से डील करना चाहते है, एग्रीकल्चर के सिलसिले में आप की एप्रोच क्या है ?

पिछले साल हम लोगों ने यहां पर जोर डाला—1972 में आप ने ह्वीट प्राइसेज को कम करने की कोशिश की, तब हमें यह नहीं समझाया गया कि ह्वीट प्राइसेज को कम करने के लिये आप किस बेस पर बात करते है किस बेसिज पर आप कास्ट को असेस करते है ? उस वक्त हमें यह नहीं समझाया गया कि इस का आधार क्या है ? हम लोगों ने कहा कि जब कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गई है तो इन प्राइसेज पर आपका टेकओवर आफ फूडग्रेन्ज कामयाब नहीं होगा, हम ने यह भी कहा था कि इस को कामयाब बनाने के लिये आप ह्वीट की प्राइसेज को बढ़ाइये, लेकिन तब हमारी बात नहीं सुनी गई । उस के बाद श्री टी० ए० पाई साहब ने बोनस स्कीम चालू की—इस को भी बहुत देर तक से शुरू किया गया —अगर पिछले साल शुरू में ही आप यह बोनस दे देते और पांच रुपये के बजाय 7 या आठ रुपये का देते तो आज जो हम इस बात पर आये है कि हमारा स्टेट टेकओवर फेल हुआ है, हम को यह जिल्लत न उठानी पड़ती । लेकिन उस वक्त हमारी बात नहीं मानी गई । आज तक हम यह नहीं समझ पाये कि प्लानिंग कमीशन और मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चर, की एग्रीकल्चर, के बारे में बेसिक पालिसी क्या है, आप किस बेसिक पालिसी को

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

अपनाना चाहते है, किस बेसिज पर आप एग्रीकल्चर को डील करना चाहते है।

मैं तजवीज करना चाहूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन एक बेसिक पैटर्न को मान ले और वह बेसिक पैटर्न यह होना चाहिये कि आप इन्पुट्स की प्राइस को लिंक-अप कर दीजिये प्रोडक्शन के साथ। डीजल की प्राइस, बिजली की प्राइस मशीनरी की प्राइस फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइस और किसानों के काम में आने वाली दूसरी चीजों की प्राइस को आप प्रोडक्शन के साथ लिंक अप कर के उस को तय कीजिये। कोई कहता है कि 30 परसेन्ट प्राइस बढ गई है, कोई कहते है 40 परसेन्ट प्राइस बढ गई है, आप ने 105 रुपये गन्दुम के दाम मुकर्रिर किये है, अब हमारे कुछ भाई कहते है कि यह कीमत भी कम है। लेकिन किसानों को जिस बात का सब से ज्यादा दुख है वह यह है कि आप का कोई साइन्टिफिक और प्रापर सिस्टम प्राइस फिक्स करने का नही है। आप ने किसानों को खुला छोड़ा हुआ है —होलसेलर आढ़तियों के सामने, मिल-ओनर्स के सामने। काटन के मामले में, मूंगफली के मामले में जो प्राइस ये लोग फिक्स करते है उस पर ही आप काटन खरीद करते है। आप सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स करते है, लेकिन क्या होता है— पिछले दिनों आप ने सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकर्रिर की, लेकिन पता नही कि किस के इशारे पर या कौन सी बीमारी आई जब पंजाब और हरियाणा का काटन मंडियों में आया, आप के काटन कारपोरेशन ने काटन खरीदना बन्द कर दिया। हम लोग भागे भागे काटन कारपोरेशन के पास गये, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास गये, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास गये। हम ने उन को बतलाया कि पिछले साल भी यही हुआ था और इस साल भी यही हो रहा है। किसानों को दुख यह है कि जब हमारा माल मार्केट में आता है, उस वक्त आप सपोर्ट प्राइस तो मुकर्रिर करते है लेकिन उस पर माल खरीदा नही जाता। इस बात पर किसानों को गुस्सा या नाराजगी है। हमारा जो मजम्मत करने का तरीका है उस से हम उस को सैटिस्फाई नही कर सकते। हम बातें कर सकते है लेकिन हमारी बातों में वजन नही होता, आखिर किस बेसिज पर हम उन से बात करें। अब आपने काटन की प्राइस मुकर्रिर की तो काटन कारपोरेशन पिछले 20 दिनों में मार्केट में गायब क्यों नही रहा, ताकि बड़े-बड़े मिल-मालिक काटन की प्राइस मार्किट में डम्प कर दें और किसान को, जो माल मंडी में ले आया है, बेचना पड़े। इस बेसिज पर और अगर आप काम करेंगे तो इस मुल्क में एग्रीकल्चर कभी भी डेवेलप नही हो सकेगा। आप का एटीचूड एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में बहुत गलत है, इस को सुधारने की जरुरत है।

इसी तरह से मूंगफली के बारे में ग्रीन-बेजिटेबिल्स के बारे में, आलू के बारे में, आप का कोई साइन्टिफिक फार्मूला नहीं है। मैं तजवीज करना चाहूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में एक साइन्टिफिक तरीका निकाले कि इस सीजन में इस इन्पुट्स के साथ यह प्राइस हम इन चीजों की मुकर्रिर करते हैं और इसके लिये अगर आप को अपने यहां कोई मशीनरी बनानी पड़े तो बनाइये, ताकि किसानों का होलसेलर्स बड़े बिजनेसमैनों और बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों की लूट खसोट से बचाया जा सके। मैं एक बात समझ नहीं पाता —आप इण्ड-स्ट्रीयल लोन साढ़े 4 परसेन्ट पर देते हैं,

लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर लोन 9 परसेन्ट पर देते है—ऐसा क्यो ? . (व्यवधान)

. . .

मै यह समझता हू कि आप ने ह्वीट के मामले मे जो होलसेलर्स को एलाऊ किया है, यह गलत काम है । पहले आप ने होलसेलर्स को निकाला, लेकिन अपना प्रापर इन्तजाम नही किया, जिस पर आप को अफसोस है, अब आपने फिर उसको शामिल कर लिया है । मैं आज आप को वार्निंग देना चाहता हू कि कल आप को फिर अफसोस होगा कि आप ने होलसेलर्स को क्यो एलाऊ किया ।

मै उस एरिये मे आता हूं जिस एरिये से 22 लाख टन गन्दुम मिलने वाला है लेकिन आज हमारी हालत क्या है ? आप ने उस किसान के साथ और उस सरकार के साथ जो आप की पालिसी को कामयाब करना चाहती है, उस के साथ क्या सुलूक किया । सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे सिर्फ पजाब एक सूबा ऐसा है जिस ने आप के स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को कामयाब कर के दिखलाया । अगर बगाल वालो ने काम नही किया या या बिहार वालो ने काम नही किया, वहा पूरा प्रोक्योरमेन्ट नही हुआ तो उस की सजा आप पजाब के लोगो को क्यो दे रहे है । मुझे आप की बात बिलकुल किसी भी तरह समझ मे नही आती है—आप ने 105 रुपया कीमत मुकर्रिर की है और होल सेलर को कहा है कि तुम जाकर प्रोक्योर करो। मार्केट मे जब होलसेलर आयेगा और गवर्नमेन्ट जो रेट फिक्स करेगी, मान लीजिए 107 और 109 के दर्मियान हम अपनी बोली मुकर्रर करते है और होलसेलर आकर कहता है कि 110 रुपये मे हम माल उठाते है तो फिर गवर्नमेंट सेन्ट्रल पूल मे वह माल नही आयेगा । फिर किसान हमारे कहते हैं कि रात दिन मेहनत हमने की और उस के बाद आ हमे 105 रुपया देना चाहते हैं जिसके मुकाबले मे जो होलसेल आढतिया आप इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर रहे है जिस को पजाब मे हमने खत्म नही किया बल्कि आपने उसको खत्म किया, पिछले साल 72 के लोक सभा के एलेक्शन के बाद वहा जो सरकार थी उस ने खत्म किया और फिर आप उस को बहाल कर रहे है—इस बात को हमारे किसान बहुत रिजन्ट करते है कि आप होलसेलर्स के सिस्टम को क्यो इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर रहे है । उसको सब से ज्यादा गुस्सा यह है कि आप मुझ से 105 रुपए मे प्रोक्योर करना चाहते हैं फिर होल सेलर को 43, 44 या 45 रुपया प्राफिट किस बात का देते है । आप जो प्राफिट होलसेलर को देना चाहते है उसके बजाय अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री मे बैठे हुए हुए लोग थोडा सा माइन्ड एप्लाई करे तो वह प्राफिट किसान को भी दिया जा सकता है । हमारे टार्गट्स जो है, पजाब वालो ने जो मुकर्रर किया था वह 22 लाख टन का था । लेकिन जिस ढग से आप काम लेना चाहते है उस ढग से शायद सेन्ट्रल पूल मे वह कोटा पूरा न हो सके । इसलिए आपका पर्पज क्या है वह मैं नही समझता । आपका पर्पज तो यही होगा कि कि सेन्ट्रल पूल मे गन्दुम इकट्ठा किया जाये । यह बात समझ मे आती है । उस मे पजाब की मार्कफेड, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज, फूड कार्पोरेशन अगर पिछले साल नाकामयाब रहा है तो उसको रिप्लेस कर दीजिए लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि वह कामयाब रहे है। इसके अलावा पजाब मे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है । आपकी मार्फत मैं बताना चाहता हू कि 600 के करीब रेगुलर मडिया है, 116 हमारे यहा रेगुलर मडिया है, और हर मडी के नीचे 4–5 प्रोक्योरमेंट सेन्टर्स हैं और हर प्रोक्योर

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

मेट सेन्टर मे हमारी कोआपरेटिव की और फूड कार्पोरेशन की दूकान है। हमारे यहा कच्चा आढतिया है जिस को किसी कीमत पर हमने पिछले साल एलाउ किया है कि तुम अपने पास सौ क्वीटल से ज्यादा नही रख सकते। जितना तुम्हारे पास गेहू है, आप हमारे बिहाफ पर प्रोक्योर करे और शाम को जितना इकट्ठा होना है उस को एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम मे पहुचा दे। लेकिन जो आने वाला सिस्टम है उसने कन्फ्यूजन पैदा कर दिया है और उसका कोई हल नही निकला है। मैं उम्मीद करता हू सेन्टर की सरकार, प्लानिग कमीशन, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर दोबारा गौर करेगी। आप से हमारी सिर्फ इतनी माग है कि आप पजाब और हरयाणा को अगर हरयाणा वाले नही चाहते है तो उन को भी न रखिए लेकिन आप कम से कम पजाब को इस नये खूबसूरत नये जाल से माफ कर दे। होलसेल को डालना है तो बाकी सूबा मे आप डाले लेकिन पजाब मे उसी पालिसी को लागू करे जिससे वहा पर प्रोक्योरमेन्ट ज्यादा हो सकेगा।

चेयरमैन साहब, आज सारे मुल्क मे महगाई की बडी चर्चा है और इस से कोई इन्कार भी नही कर सकता है कि महगाई बढ रही है। महगाई को रोकने के लिए जितने तरीके हमने अपनाये हैं वह अभी तक पूरे कामयाब नही हो पाये हैं। बल्कि ऐसा नजर आता है कि हमारे तरीके फेल हो रहे हैं। मै नजवीज करना चाहता हू कि हम एक नया तरीका अपना सकते हैं। वह अभी तक डिसकस नही हुआ है। उम्मीद है कि मधु लिमये जी भी उस पर अपना माइन्ड एप्लाई करेगे और धर साहब भी उस पर ध्यान देंगे। मैं चाहता हू कि आप इस मुल्क मे व्हीट, कोर्स ग्रेन्स और राइस की प्रोक्योरमेट प्राइस और इश्यु प्राइस एक कर दें। जो आप सब्सीडी और हैंडलिंग चार्जेज देते हैं वह आप मेन्ट्रल पूल मे डाल दें। इसके अलावा जो भी सरकारी मुलाजिमो को, रेलवे को, पब्लिक सेक्टर के मुलाजिमों को एलाउन्स बढाते हैं वह मत बढाइये। अभी मेरे पास यह पूरे आकडे वह आये हैं लेकिन वह अन्दाजा लगाया गया है, मैं एथारिटी के साथ तो नही कह सकता हू लेकिन आप साढे चार सौ करोड रूपया इस मे सब्सीडी देते है आल फूड-ग्रेन्स पर और 600 करोड रूपये का डी० ए० बिल बनता है, कुछ और पैसा भी आपको खर्चा करना पडे तब भी आप फूडग्रेनस और कोर्स क्लाथ की प्राइस फ्रीज कर दे, प्रोक्योरमेंट और इश्यु प्राइस एक कर दे तो इस मुल्क मे महगाई बढने का जो ट्रेन्ड है उसको रोका जा सकता है। हमारे यहा यह कहा गया है कि प्राइस इडेक्स मे 21 परसेन्ट सिर्फ फूडग्रेन्स मे—व्हीट, राइस एड अदर ग्रेन्स मे दाम बढे है। तो आप मानते है कि महगाई की बात है लेकिन अगर आप प्राइस को फ्रीज कर दें, प्रोक्योरमेंट और इश्यु प्राइस एक कर दे तो उस से किसान का और दूसरे लोगो का हौसला बढेगा और इस मामले मे आपको कामयाबी मिल सकती है। इस मे एक नया रिस्क लेने की बात है नयी नयी कोशिश करने की बात है इस तरफ प्लानिंग कमिशन को ध्यान देने की बात है इस लिए मै धर साहब को और धारिया साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस मामले को वे दोबारा इग्जामिन करें।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say a few words in support of the Resolution moved by my hon friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. Though there may be some scope to improve this Resolution here and there, by and large, the same has brought out three main points—the remunerative prices

for the agriculturists, availability of essential commodities and thirdly, the people should get the essential commodities cheaply. These are the three main ideas that are present in this Resolution.

Now, in the first instance, Government has no price policy This has been proved Since Independence, Government had no price policy because the Government had no control over production or distribution Here, the Government which cannot control production or distribution cannot, obviously control the prices Today, anybody can get away with any prices that he likes to charge on a customer Take for example Delhi, or the village side or take the case of Calcutta Kerosene, coal, cigarettes, biris or anything is available for any price Even in Delhi, from one area to another the prices differ Therefore what I say is that Government has no price policy It had no price policy also and there is no price policy also now There is an organisation known as Bureau of Pricing and Costing I do not know what is the function of this Bureau We are told that in regard to medicines the Bureau has published a report in which the price on costing of certain medicines has been found But, has that report been made available to Members of Parliament? No Sir, Has the Government acted on the basis of that report? No Sir, Reports pile up in the offices Therefore, all these organisations like the Bureau of Costing and Pricing are of no use Take for example the Agricultural Prices Commission It has spoken about wheat, rice and other things But what about jute? Sir, you come from Bihar. I come from Bengal. There are Members who hail from Assam and Orissa. These are the four States which produce jute. This year the jute-growers have been completely massacred at the altar of the Government. Price policy and the greed of the jute mill magnate. In our parts in Calcutta, the name of the Planning Commission has become a commission of *Dhar-dharia*. They have joined Dhar and Dharia and called it the *Dhar-dharia* commission. This is the Joke going around in certain areas in Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D P DHAR): He can add Sen to it

DR RANEN SEN: Let him take it as a joke. There is no malice in it. What I am saying is that at present anybody can charge any price and got away because Government have no price policy and have no control over production. The bulk of the essential commodities is produced in the industrial sector today, but certain people care two hoots for this Government or their decrees or dictate When the cotton textile mills were asked to produce 25 per cent standard cloth, they said that they were not going to produce it But what did the Government do? Ultimately, Government increased the price so much that now the poor will have to pay 30 plus 20 per cent more or a total of 50 per cent more

In regard to essential commodities, it is said that there is a scarcity in the market and there is scarcity in the country. But is it really so? Is there any real scarcity in the country or in the market? If I can pay Rs. 20 I can get a k G of Dalda. So there is no absolute scarcity, but there is only relative scarcity. The same is true of many other things also But what is the policy of Government in this regard?

For instance, the Hindustan Levers produce Dalda. Mr. Dhar should know that in the Kanpur unit they started preparing margarine which could be easily mixed with butter The price of margarine was Rs 13 per k g and that of Dalda was 9. So, they stopped producing Dalda and switched over to the production of margarine But what did Government do? They did nothing. Ultimately, the workers struck work in Kanpur

[Dr Ranen Sen]

and said that they must produce Dalda and not margarine Ultimately, the UP Government was forced to compel the firm to start producing Dalda instead of margarine The workers went to the manager's office and said after banging his table 'Would you agree to produce Dalda or not' and ultimately, the firm was forced to produce it

Again, Government have developed a gap for exporting certain essential commodities of which the country is starving The poor people and especially the village people are the worst suffrers in this regard I might mention here that there is a movement only to export rice and wheat and other things, which one can understand, but even to export drugs out of the country Even the urban people do not get the essential drugs what to talk of the poor people in the villages But Government have got a fad and they want to permit certain firms, mostly foreign firms to produce drugs in India and export them outside They get only Rs 15 or 20 crores this way per year whereas the drugs could have been made available cheap to the people in India for our poor and middle class people in particular What I would like to stress is that Government have got no price policy and no control policy So that the big industrialists are able to go on doing whatever they like, and Governments decrees or dictate are never listened to by them with the result that Government are absolutely incapable of controlling the prices

Therefore, this Resolution which says that essential articles of consumption should sell at 1½ times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits is very timely

Lastly, since you have rung bell, I am reminded of the speech made by Shri Daschowdhury in which he related the condition of the jute growers It is known to everybody that this year the jute growers have learnt the object lesson of their life There is a movement in Bengal, everywhre, in which all sections of people from Congress to all other political parties have come to the conclusion that it is not worth growing jute. Already propaganda is going round among the peasants 'Do not grow jute, rather grow paddy At least we will be able to eat something'.

Therefore ,it is high time the Planning Minister reviewed the pricing and control policy Let him think again not only in regard to taking over certain basic industries that produce essential commodities but also the distribution of certain essential commodities and articles Otherwise, the whole country is going to rums

The last word I want to say is this The railway strike is coming, it is definitely coming One of their basic demands is cheap shops wherein grain and all other essential commodities, four or five items have to be supplied If this is not done, the railway workers followed by other workers are going to strike and the whole country will be in a chaotic condition for which the Government of India should thank only themselves and nobody else

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16 37 hrs

MOTION RE CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move a Motion

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Before I move the Motion, I would like to state the facts

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय मेरा पौइट आफ आर्डर है । आर्डर पेपर पर पहले प्रस्ताव को लाये जिससे हमे मालूम हो कि किस विषय पर है ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am stating the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you know what he is going to say?

श्री मधु लिमये बिना आर्डर पेपर पर लाये इस तरह जो प्रस्ताव रखे जाते है, बयान दिये जाते है, इस पर मेरा सख्त एतराज है ।

सभापति महोदय आप सुन तो ले वह क्या कह रहे है । यह प्रस्ताव ऐसा है जिस के लिये कोई सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती थी । आप पहले सुन ले तो मेरी बात मान जायेंगे ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is something which has arisen today in respect of which I will first state the facts and then move my motion.

Today at about 2.20 P.M, a visitor, who was issued a pass in the name of Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta, came up to the gate of the Public Gallery after getting his pass checked at the checking post. Shri K.L. Wadhwan, Senior Watch and Ward Assistant, Grade II, who was on duty at the Public Gallery Gate, was checking the passes of a group of visitors When Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta, who was last in the queue, saw that the passes were being checked, he broke the queue and made a dash inside the Public Gallery Shri Wadhwan tried his best to stop him, but he entered the Gallery and started shouting slogans. He was immediately overpowered by the Watch and Ward and Security staff and brought outside the Gallery.

When Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta was brought into the room of the Assistant Watch and Ward Officer, he immediately took out a pistol and fired in his chest. As a result of this, he sustained a superficial wound on the chest

On close search, 2 pistols and one round object, presumably some explosive, some currency notes and pamphlets were recovered from him.

The doctor on duty in the First Aid Post was called and be rendered him first aid .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि गोल वस्तु क्या है ?

सभापति महोदय मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि कैसे आप उन से पूछ सकते है । आप कृपा कर के पहले मत्री महोदय को सुन ले । पाइट आफ आर्डर उठा कर कोई बात पूछना यह उचित नही है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा . मै यही जानना चाहता हू कि गोल वस्तु क्या है है ?

सभापति महोदय जो कुछ हो वह अभी जितना बता सकेंगे बतायेंगे । आप सुनिये ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I was saying, the doctor on duty in the First Aid Post was called and he rendered him first aid. He said that he has not received any serious injury.

In view of this, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Ratan Chandra Gupta who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery of the House at 14 24 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately and on search of whose person two pistols, one object which looks like a bomb and some pamphlets were found, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, Ratan Chandra Gupta be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on the 10th May, 1974, for the aforesaid contempt of the House, and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) इस घटना के बारे में अभी जब मैं सदन मे आ रहा था तो कुछ लोगों ने मुझ को कहा कि इस तरह की घटना हुई है। ऐसी हालत में आपकी मार्फत मैं संसद् कार्य मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब तक इस मामले की पूरी जांच नही की जाती तब तक इसके बारे मे प्रस्ताव लाने की कोई जरूरत नही है। इसलिए पहले इसके बारे मे जो पुलिस इनवैस्टीगेशन वगैरह करनी है, उसको आप पूरा होने दीजिये, उसकी जब रपट आयेगी उसको आप सदन के सामने रखे और उस के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाए। जल्दबाजी मे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर के उस को पारित कर देना मैं अनुचित समझता हू। जब कभी इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आया है मैंने उस का हमेशा विरोध किया है और आज भी मैं कर रहा हू ... (इंटरप्शंज) मुझे इसका अधिकार है। मै इजाजत लेकर बोल रहा हू। आप अपनी बात रखिये। यहा भी आप डिक्टेटरी चलाना चाहते है? क्या मुझे विरोध करने का अधिकार नही है? आप अपनी बात रखिये मैं इस व्यक्ति के बारे मे कुछ नही जानता। लेकिन जल्दबाजी करने की इस मे कोई जरूरत नही है..

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) आप पार्लियामेंट्री डैमोक्रेसी मे विश्वास करते है।

श्री मधु लिमये उसका क्या सवाल है? बिना सोचे समझे फतवा पास करते जाएगे आप? मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि पहले तो आप इस मे जल्दबाजी न करें। दूसरे पुलिस इनवैस्टीगेशन की जो रपट आनी है उसको आने दें और उसके बाद उस के ऊपर विचार हो। अगर आज यह प्रस्ताव नही रखा जाये और इस को पारित न किया जाए तो उस में कोई दिक्कत नही है। उस को अभी पुलिस के हवाले कर दीजिये। अगर कोई क्राइम है तो उसके बारे में वह इन्वैस्टीगेट करें। जहां तक सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है ये क्यों आज इतने उत्तेजित होते है? जब मैंने एक बडे अफसर को प्रिवलेज कमेटी मे पकड़ा और प्रार्थना की थी कि उस को 24 घंटे के लिए आप जरा मजा दे तब वे सब लोग कहा गायब हो गये थे। झूठ बोलने मे, कुरप्शन मे उस को पकडा गया था। उस को बचाने के लिए आप तयार हो जाते है और अब मै जब केवल इतना कह रहा हू .

श्री सतपाल कपूर ये इशू को कनफ्यूज कर रहे है।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं फिर एक बार कहना चाहता हू कि इन लोगो ने बचाने का प्रयास किया। मै दबने वाला नही हू इस पर। इन मामले को आप स्थगित रखिये और पुलिस इनवैस्टीगेशन के बाद सदन को इस के ऊपर विचार करने का मौका दीजिये।

श्री सतपाल कपूर पालिटिक्स को इन लोगों ने कितना गन्दा कर दिया है।

श्री फूल चन्द शर्मा आपने ही उस को भेजा होगा।

श्री सतपाल कपूर इन ताकतों का मुकाबला करना चाहिये। कितना गन्दा कर दिया है इन लोगो ने पालिटिक्स को।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): इन लोगों ने उसका पास बनवाया। इनकी यह साजिश है।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार): एक लड़की भी थी वह कहां गई है। इनका पास श्री हरि किशोर सिंह ने

बनवा कर दिया । वे इनके यहां ठहरे हुए थे । लड़की अब कहां है ? उसका पता लगाएं ? जयप्रकाश जी का नाम घसीट कर ये उन को अब बदनाम कर रहे हैं, छात्र आन्दोलन को बदनाम कर रहे हैं कांग्रेस के लोगों की ही हीलाजिल यह है । जो मन में आए कह दिया जाता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आपने यह सब करवाया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप लोगों की कांस्पिरसी है ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is quite simple. A resolution has been moved. Unless and until that resolution is passed by the House, the man cannot be taken into custody. Mr Madhu Limaye has just now stated that this should be postponed. The very pertinent question before the House would be that the man cannot be taken into custody unless the resolution is passed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No. कौन सा नियम है कि कोई रेजोल्यूशन की जरूरत नहीं है । स्पीकर कह सकता है कि इस तरह का क्राइम हुआ है, उन को हम भेज रहे है । स्पीकर को पूरी पावर है, पुलिस के हवाले करने की पूरी पावर है ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The area of the Lok Sabha is under the authority of the Speaker. It is for you to decide about what has happened in the vicinity of the Lok Sabha. The resolution has got to be passed.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई हमें नोटिस नहीं है । सारे नियमों को तोड़ रहे हैं आप लोग ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: If the resolution is postponed the man cannot be taken into custody .... (*Interruptions*). There is no need for further enquiry. Everybody has seen it

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as I can see, the motion of the House is necessary for sending a man to custody. If there is any rule against this, I would like to see that rule. You cannot send a man to custody or jail without the formal motion of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Do not send him to jail. Hand him over to the police.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you cite any rule which is against this?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Speaker can do it. There is no provision that you must punish him

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा : यह जो आज घटना हुई है यह हमारे संसदीय इतिहास में एक अद्वितीय घटना है । इसके सम्बन्ध में संसद् कार्य मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में उन्होंने पूरे फैक्ट्स नहीं दिए । यह नहीं बताया है कि श्री ए. चन्द गुप्त किस से पास बनवा कर आया और उस के पास से जो पिस्टल और बम बरामद हुआ है वह किस के यहां मेहमान था और किस की सिफारिश पर पास बनवा कर यहां आया । उन्होंने यह सब जानकारी नहीं दी है । श्री हरि किशोर सिंह जो मेम्बर हैं उन के यहां यह मेहमान था। बिहार से वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं। उन के यहां यह मेहमान था। उसके साथ मिस खत्री एक लड़की भी थी जो कार में कहीं चली गई है । उस पास पर श्री चक्रेश्वर सिंह, कांग्रेस के एम० पी० के भी दस्तखत है। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । हो सकता है कि इस में कांग्रेस के बन्धुओं का कोई विशेष उद्देश्य या षड़यन्त्र हो । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर इतनी जल्दबाजी में कोई निर्णय न किया जाये । इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में एक फुल-फ्लेज्ड

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

डिसकशन किया जाये और उस के बाद इस पर कोई निर्णय लिया जाये, जिस से सभी फैक्ट्स हाउस के सामने आ जायें।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagare): Mr. Chairman, I am really surprised that an astounding proposition has been advanced by so seasoned a parliamentarian like Mr. Madhu Limaye. In normal parliamentary practice if an event of this kind takes place it has to be brought to the notice of the House, and it is on a motion of that kind that any action can be taken and the matter can be proceeded with. But instead of supporting this motion, it is really surprising that an attempt is being made by the Jan Sangh Member as well as Mr. Madhu Limaye to use it for their own political purposes .... (*Interruptions*). Whatever might be the motive with which the man has brought all those things, a climate of violence is sought to be created.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are creating an atmosphere of violence.

आप लोग बच्चों के पेट फाड़ रहे हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं वाच एण्ड वार्ड को बधाई देता हूं कि उस की सतर्कता से कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हो पाई ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all Members to confine their observations to the motion.

SHRI R. S PANDEY: I think it is your ruling that a resolution has got to be passed

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. This is an event of great consequence for the entire future of parliamentary democracy and we cannot permit these people to use it for their own political ends. If they want to do so, we shall accept this challenge not only here, but outside also. We shall not permit this to happen. The House has to take this into consideration in all its gravity and I hope the matter will be dealt with immediately. Any attempt to postpone this issue as suggested by Mr. Madhu Limaye will be disastrous not only for parliamentary democracy but it will also be wrong from every point of view.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो घटना घटी है, वह बहुत ही दुःखद घटना है । सब से पहले मैं वाच एण्ड वार्ड के लोगों को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्हों ने बड़ी चतुराई और कुशलता से इस मामले पर काबू पाया । मंत्री महोदय जानते है कि इस सदन में नारे लगाने और पर्चे फैंकने की घटनायें पहले भी हुई है । इस के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि यहां कोई प्रस्ताव लाया जाये और उस को पास करके सजा दी जाये । बिना प्रस्ताव पास किये भी पहले दंड दिया गया है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय के इस प्रस्ताव को पास न किया जाये । कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस मामले पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर और सब तथ्यों का पता लगाये कि किन परिस्थितियों में इन लोगों ने यह कार्यवाही की है, वे कहां ठहरे हुए थे और क्या इस के पीछे कोई योजनाबद्ध साजिश तो नहीं है । कांग्रेस के ही मैम्बर इस मामले में जुड़े हुए है । वे उन के मेहमान थे और वे मेम्बर उन को लेकर आये । इस के साथ एक दूसरा मामला भी जुड़ा हुआ है । बिहार के आन्दोलन को बदनाम करने के लिए और उस को कन्डेम करने के लिए यह एक योजनाबद्ध साजिश है ।

इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर मत लिये जायें। मेम्बरों की एक समिति, या कोई दूसरी समिति बनाई जाये—यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उस में पुलिस के व्यक्ति हों—और वह समिति सारे तथ्यों की जांच करे कि इन लोगों के मन में क्या था, उन का उद्देश्य क्या था।

वे यहां क्यों आये थे और उन के पीछे कौन सी ताकत और कौन सी योजना है। जब तक ये सारे तथ्य सामने नहीं आएंगे, तब यह सदन तक इस बारे में उचित निर्णय नहीं कर सकेगा। इस लिए जल्दबाजी में इस बारे में कोई निर्णय लेना ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, it is a very delicate matter and I would request my friends to bring some degree of objectivity. Let us understand....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Why do you accuse others?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Nothing should be said on the floor of the House and nothing should be done which would even remotely be considered that we are in any manner condoning what has happened. The first and foremost requirement is to ensure that we bring about in the most unequivocal terms absolute condemnation of all that has happened today.

The second point is, the Motion seeks that we send him to the Tihar Jail at 6 P.M. this evening. Shri Madhu Limaye's objection, as far as I am able to understand is, why should we be in a hurry on this Motion. If he would bring to bear the slightest degree of impartiality in such a matter, where a person is caught with two revolver in his hand and a revolver is fired, is it not an occasion for which the person concerned should be sent by a Reesolution of this House....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He fired at himself.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is not my case that he has tried to fire at anybody else. I only said the revolver was fired. What his aim was, whom he tried to kill, is irrelevant now. All these matters will have to be thoroughly investigated. The question as to what were the motives, is a matter which will have to be looked into. But, one thing is fairly clear and I hope in that, every one in this House will agree that such an event which has happened in this House, is a manifestation of forces which are coming about and every one will condemn that it must not come up. Let us settle our scores, outside as to who is responsible. We will do that later on. Today, it has happened. If we allow this to happen tomorrow, they will reap the consequences, we will reap the consequences and the whole country will have to pay for it. Is it for that we are here? Sir, I would, therefore, request Shri Madhu Limaye not to see any kind of political motives and not impute unnecessary motives into this Resolution which has been moved, and consistent with the decorum and dignity of this House, let us unanimously accept the Motion which has been moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The incident that has taken place today is the most serious of its nature since this soverign Parliament came into existence and we should take into consideration the whole thing, with that much of seriousness and objectivity and with a sense of wisdom that this incident deserves. I want to draw the attention of all the Members both on the Opposition, that the security in such a Parliament is not divisible. The question of security is indivisible; the question of dignity is indivisible and question of dignity is indivisible and the question of future of democracy is indivisible. Therefore, if we have that sense, we should act and react to the situation calmly, quitely with

[Shri Samar Guha]

the necessary objectivity. But, unfortunately, when I approached the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and asked him when will the statement be made, and what steps have been taken, naturally, he said that the Speaker is to decide it and so he did not want to create any precedent by approaching the Speaker. It was conveyed to us that this will be taken up at 6 PM and a statement will be made on the floor of the House. I had some other work. I did not go out and I waited because of the seriousness of the situation. But, someone told me that the statement is being made on the floor of the House and a Resolution is going to be adopted.

17 hrs.

I regret to say that this is not the way of approaching such a serious matter with that degree of objectivity which we expect from the treasury benches. At least half an hour or one hour's notice should have been given and a notice put on the notice board that the statement will be made at this hour, so that the members who are in the Central Hall could come. The leaders of the opposition parties should have been present and then we could seriously think it over together. Our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is very liberal in frequently calling us to meetings, giving us good dinners and lunches. In such a serious matter like this, at least the wisdom should have dawned upon him that before placing the resolution, he should have immediately convened a meeting of the leaders of the opposition parties and some senior leaders of the Congress Party also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maybe all of you have been overtaken by events.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should we? Why did I say "objectively, indivisible" etc.? Even the guillotiners could not escape; they were also guillotioned.

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't try to condone it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This betrays lack of objectivity and lack of a sense of seriousness. Even the Speaker could convene a meeting immediately. As I said, such an incident never happened in the life of this Parliament. It is unprecepented. We cannot treat it casually. We cannot say that just because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs thinks that it is the right thing, the whole House will have to accept it. There should have been a collective sense of righteousness. If you really believe that the question is one of common security, common dignity and common future of all of us, there will be no two voices in this House in condemning such a kind of activity, if it is so. I say "if it is so" because we are not in possession of all the facts Several times I went and I found the boy in the custody of the police. I tried to get information from the security guards but they have been terrorised and they are keeping mum. They think if anybody gives any truth, it may recoil on him. It is said, the boy was going to enter into the gallery when he was caught. The other information is he was distributing some leaflet. The other information is he tried to commit suicide and there is a scar because he shot himself. But we do not know the real facts All these facts must be brought before the House and then let us calmly, quitely discuss it and decide without any anger or rancour or imputing any motive to this side or that side. If motive is to be imputed, naturally the question arises, who is the person who issued the pass? But I do not want to raise it. It is known to everybody who issued it. The matter has to be investigated whether there is any conspiracy or collusion. I say that this Resolution should not be adopted in such a hurried manner. A meeting of the leaders of the opposition and responsible members of the Congress Party should be convened. You should not allow this Resolution to be adopted. If you allow this, if you try to force this Resolution, political motivation will come in, accusations and counter-accusations will

come and the repercussions outside will be serious .... (*Interruptions*).

श्री सतपाल कपूर : धमकाने की बात मत करो ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When shootings start, they spare nobody. There is no distinction between the Congress and the opposition then ..... (*interruptions*).

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जो पास्टर उस के पास था, वह इन के पास भी है । यह पास्टर समर गुहा साहब की जेब मे है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Therefore, my humble appeal to you is not to pass this Resolution in a hurry If necessary, you adjourn the House for an hour Let us have a meeting, let us discuss it and let us re-assemble again and then take a decision unanimously, unitedly and calmly for the benefit of security, dignity and the future of democracy and of all of us.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जो पास्टर ललन चन्द्र गुप्ता के पास था, वह इन की जेब मे भी है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. This is the way** It is the conspiracy of the Congress Party.... (*Interruptions*). It is Hitler who staged an episode and ultimately what was the result?.... (*Interruptions*). I accuse them. Who issued the pass? I accuse them. Who supplied the revolver and hand grenade? .. . (*Interruptions*)**

श्री सतपाल कपूर : इन्होंने मुझे खुद दिखाया था ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. P. Dhar.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Dhar. You cannot stop him from talking. Kindly sit down.

श्री के पी उन्निकृष्णन : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । यह मोशन कैसे आया है, किस रूल के तहत आया है ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir. I rise on a point of order. The hon Member, Shri Samar Guha, has used a very objectionable epithet against an hon. Member of this House. He has used the word** Sir, would you ask him to withdraw it, or get it expunged from the records of this House?

MR CHAIRMAN The records will be consulted and if there is any such word, it will be expunged

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Sir, before that you should check up what accusations this gentleman has made. Could any sensible representative of the people make such accusations? If he makes such accusations, we have to reply to them. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पूर्णिया) : सभापति जी, मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से इस बात के लिए माफी चाहता हूं कि मेरे इन्डिस्क्रीशन की वजह से यह घटना हुई है । हम लोगों के पास हर दिन इस तरह के लोग आते है और उनको बिना जाने हुए पास इश्यु करने है जबकि नियम की अवहेलना करनी होती है । यह आये दिन की घटना है और मेरे ख्याल मे कोई ऐसे सदस्य नही होंगे जो इस तरह के पास न देते हों । यह आये दिन की बात है, हम हाउस मे निकलते है तो कोई आदमी आ जाता है और कहता है कि मैं लोक सभा देखना चाहता हू, इस तरह से बहुत से लोग आते रहते है (व्यवधान) यह गुप्ता महोदय मेरे पास आज सुबह आये और उन्होंने कहा कि मै बिहार के धनबाद जिले का रहने वाला हू धनबाद शहर का रहने वाला हू, मैं लोकसभा देखना चाहता हू तो मैं ने कहा आप लोक सभा

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह]

एक बजे से पहले नहीं देख सकते हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि किसी सभ्य का पास बनवा दीजिये। तो मैंने उन के लिए पास बनवा दिया। एक महिला का नाम मेरे पास पहले से था एक मित्र दे गए थे उन के लिए भी मैं ने उसी कागज में लिख दिया। वहां नोटिस आफिस में जब मैं पहुंचा तो सभ्य जो सदस्य पड़ते हैं आमतौर जैसा होता है उन से ही दस्तखत करवा लेते हैं, वहां पर चक्रेश्वर सिंह जी थे उनसे मैं ने दस्तखत करवा लिए। (व्यवधान) वह भारत सरकार की कलकत्ते में हिन्दी आफिसर है, उन का इस से कोई सरोकार नहीं है। यह सरासर की बात है कि उन का नाम भी मैं ने इस फार्म में पहले लिख दिया और यह बाद में आये थे। जहां तक मेहमानदारी की बात है यह गलत बात है वह मेरे पास मेहमान नहीं है। यह बात एकदम गलत है।

जहां तक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को बदनाम करने की बात है तो यह सदन जानता है, बहुत से हमारे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य यहां मौजूद हैं, श्याम बाबू भी मौजूद हैं वे जानते हैं कि जयप्रकाश बाबू के लिए मेरे दिल में कितनी इज्जत है। स्वयं जयप्रकाश नारायण जी भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि मेरे दिल में उन के लिए कितनी इज्जत है। मैं इस तरह की किसी भी साजिश में शरीक नहीं हो सकता जिस में जयप्रकाश बाबू पर किसी तरह से भी कोई आंच आने की बात हो सकती है। आप ने देखा होगा हम ने पहले भी उन के सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है। इसलिए इस में ऐसी कोई भी बात नहीं है। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि जहां कोई भी चीज नहीं है वहां एक साजिश दिखने की कोशिश हो रही है, तिल का ताड़ बनाया जा रहा है चूहे का पहाड़ बनाया जा रहा है। इस तरह की कोई भी बात इस में नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (दरभंगा) : सभापति जी, कई सदस्यों ने सही कहा है कि संसद के इतिहास में यह अभूतपूर्व घटना है। यह चूहा नहीं है, यह पहले पहल ऐसी दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण घटना घटी है या घटने वाली थी जो घटते घटते बच गई या रुक गई। ऐसी स्थिति में इसमें कोई दल या पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। उस व्यक्ति ने नारे लगाये, वह व्यक्ति रिवाल्वर के साथ था, ग्रिनेड के साथ था क्या नीयत थी उसके दिल में उसको जानने का मैं दावा नहीं कर सकता उसको और लोग जाने। यह भी मैं कह दूं जो हमारे मित्र ने कहा है कि हर सदस्य बिना जाने हुए ऐसा करते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ जानने का प्रयास होता है। (व्यवधान)

Not everybody If everybody does it then there is no need of this Resolution (Interruptions)

कुछ लोग ऐसा करते हैं यह मैं मानता हूं (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय आप मेरे द्वारा बात करें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा यह ऐसा जगल है कांग्रेस पार्टी का कि बड़ी मुसीबत है। यह बिल्कुल म्यूजियम है।

तो यह एक अभूतपूर्व घटना घटी है और इसमें कोई दल या पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह सदन से भी सबंधित है और सदन के बाहर के क्रियाकलापों से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि वह आदमी सदन में नहीं पैदा हुआ है। उसकी नीयत जो भी रही हो लेकिन वह यहां नहीं पैदा हो गया इसलिए बाहर के कारणों से भी सम्बन्ध रहा होगा। फिर भी मैं समझता हूं जल्दी में हम कोई निर्णय ले लेंगे तो शायद वह निर्णय सही भी न हो और इस संसद का निर्णय सही न हो तो वह बुरा होगा। दूसरा जो सुझाव आया है कि हम पुलिस की जांच तक इंतजार करें वह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा चूंकि सदन के भीतरी मामले में पुलिस की जांच का सवाल पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये आपने मुझ को सुना नहीं। मैंने कहा जो क्राइम होगा इंडियन पीनल कोड में उसकी जांच पुलिस ही कर सकती है और स्पीकर को ऐसे अफेन्डर को पुलिस के हवाले करने का अधिकार है और उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसका मामला हम ही डील करेंगे। यह मैंने कहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : तो ऐसी स्थिति में कोई अंतिम निर्णय ले लेना अभी ठीक नहीं होगा। इस पर विभाजित होना भी ठीक नहीं होगा। एकमत से निर्णय हो तो ठीक होगा। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है, दुर्भाग्य से मैं पूरा प्रस्ताव सुन नहीं सका, इस पर कोई अन्तरिम निर्णय हम कोई ले, तब तक के लिए उसको हवालत भेजा जाये और उसके बाद स्वयं अध्यक्ष और लोगों से राय ले करके या विरोधी दल के नेताओं को सम्बद्ध करके.....

सभापति महोदय : इसमे और कोई बात नहीं है। इसमे केवल एक बात है कि उन्हे आज से 10 मई, 1974 तक 6 बजे शाम तक के लिए जेल मे जाने की सजा दी जाये। यानी एक महीने की सजा जेल मे उनको सदन दे, यही प्रस्ताव है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर सजा की बात है तो मेरा आग्रह होगा कि अगर जुर्म करने की कोई खास नीयत उसकी थी तब तो सजा बहुत हलकी होगी इसलिए कोई अन्तरिम निर्णय लिया जाये, उसको हवालात में भेज दिया जाये और तब तक के लिए "सजा" शब्द को मत इस्तेमाल किया जावे तथा अध्यक्ष को अधिकार है ही वे कोई समिति नियुक्त कर लें और उसको जांच के लिए कहे। हम लोगों के लिए यह अचानक बात हुई, इसमे लोगों से राय नही ली गई, कम से कम विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से राय ले ली जाती और यह राय नही ली गई इसलिए तब तक अन्तरिम रूप में उसको हवालात मे भेज दीजिए और अध्यक्ष स्वयं सदन के दायरे मे एक समिति बनाले जिसमें विरोधी दलो और कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर्स को लेलें। वह समिति तथ्यो की गहराई मे जाकर निर्णय ले और तभी हम सजा शब्द का इस्तेमाल करे, सजा दे। तब तक के लिए अंतरिम रूप मे हवालात मे भेज दे। जो बाहर के जुर्म हैं जैसे वह पिस्तोल लाये उन सभी बातों की पुलिस जांच करे और कार्यवाही करे। लेकिन मदन के मामले मे पुलिस की दखलन्दाजी का सवाल पैदा नही होना चाहिए। इसलिए अभी सजा अंतिम रूप से न दी जाये बल्कि अंतरिम रूप से उसको हवालात मे भेज दिया जाये। यदि यह बात स्वीकार है तो एकमत से इसको पास कर लीजिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In these matters we would like to go by what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs suggests or commends. We would also like to make it clear—and it is obvious enough—that this matter is above party politics or the antagonisms that you see displayed in this House. We do not want to bring in the under-tones and over-tones of the politics in which we are engaged. The implications of this incident or offence, however, to my mind, may be braver than meets the eye; it may have many dimensions and ramifications. So, I am inclined to think that the punishment that is being meted out to the culprit may not be adequate to the gravity of the offence that has been committed. Therefore, I completely agree with the view..

सभापति महोदय : इस सदन की सुविधा के लिए एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के उपस्थित होने के बाद जो माननीय सदस्य सदन में आये हैं वे यदि इसको पढ लें तो बहुत सी चर्चा जो यहां पर हो रही है उसमें कुछ मदद मिलेगी। मैं उसको पढ

[उपसभापति महोदय]

देता हूं। दो पैराग्राफ इस प्रस्ताव के हैं। पहला पैराग्राफ इस प्रकार है :

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Ratan Chandra Gupta, who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery of the House at 14 24 hrs Today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately and on search of whose person two pistols, one object which looks like a bomb and some pamphlets were found, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House"

The second para is:

"This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, Ratan Chandra Gupta be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 8 p m on the 10th May, 1974 for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi'

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA According to this resolution, the offence is being divided into two parts One part relates to the contempt of the House because of the intrusion of the offender into the gallery and other things mentioned in the resolution The second part of the offence is that which is sought to be committed, may be, to the ordinary courts of law That seems to be the intention of the resolution of the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

But, my humble submission is that the House will have to look into it, whether the House is meting out the punishment that is necessary or adequate to the offence that has been committed--even from the point of view of the House There my submission is that we must know and nothing prevents the House from knowing the fuller facts about the offence committed What we have been told is nothing that can form the basis for our judgment so far as the Parliament is concerned. The Government should have taken us into confidence about further details of the offence. They are not very fair to the House in giving only certain elements of the offence that has been committed, that is, the possession of a bomb (*Interruptions*) or something resembling a bomb or something like that. So, the Government should have given us more information Why is the Government is not giving us more information about that?

Then, what is open to the House? To my mind, the House can command the attendance of the offender at the bar of the House for a fuller examination because this is not an ordinary thing that has happened and, according to Mary's *Parliamentary Practice* the House is completely competent in this matter to command the attendance of the offender at the bar of the House for a fuller examination We must probe his full intentions We must know the essence of the offence and even for the purpose of contempt, must know the gravity of the contempt

Why are you fixing the sentence upto 10th May? May be that you think you can sentence him only till the end of the session i e for the duration of the session That seems to be the intention and that is what the House is competent to do May be that is in your mind Again the House can continuee the sentence undergon after the sentence has been passed. Nothing bars the House from doing that But we must know in sentencing him the fuller facts about this which the Government has not been able to supply to us. Therefore, let it not be a matter of prestige or anything of that sort Let the person be brought to the bar of the House, let him be cross-examined fully and then alone we would be in a better position to judge wherein our duty lies in this

matter. Our duty lies partly....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): The House to cross-examine him? Please do not go too far.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That happens in the House of commons.

Are we to go by the facts supplied by the Government?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You may ask for more facts. I can understand that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk like that, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am only suggesting the course which is adopted in the House of Commons. Also May's *Parliamentary Practice* is quite clear on this point that the House of Commons is competent to command the attendance of the offender for a fuller examination. What happens in the House of Commons can happen in our House also.

So it does not seem to me quite clear whether the Government has a full comprehension of the offence and if it has, whether it wants to communicate to us the full comprehension of the offence that has been committed by the offender.

Therefore, I would suggest further steps to be taken although I do not disagree with the suggestion or the recommendation made by the hon. Minister We would not be doing our duty unless we go a little more fully into the matter.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस वक्त मौजूद था जब उस नौजवान ने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ़ कुछ नारे लगाये। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि जो प्रस्ताव इस वक्त सदन के सामने है उस में यह कहा गया था कि एक शख्स जो अपने बारे में आप को फलाना कहता है, यानी नाम के बारे में भी शक है, और उस की तलाशी लेने के बाद जो सामान मिला है उस में एक ऐसी चीज भी है जो बम ऐसी है। यानी उस का नाम हमें मालूम नहीं, इंटैरोगेशन नहीं हुआ, मालूम नहीं कहां से आया, राजस्थान से आया या कहां से आया, और जो मिला है उस का भी ऐग्जामिनेशन नहीं हुआ कि बम है या क्या है। पिस्तौल भी नहीं मालूम कि असली है या नकली है। और हम सजा दे रहे हैं 10 मई के शाम 6 बजे तक की कि तब तक वह तिहाड़ जेल में रहे।

सभापति महोदय, जो सुझाव मेरे मित्र माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा ने दिया है उस से कम से कम उस शख्स के साथ भी इंसाफ़ हो जायेगा और मैं भी समझता हूं कि हम लोगों के सामने भी कुछ नई चीजें आयेंगी। इस से पहले लोगों ने कागज फेंके, और फेंकने की कोशिश की, सारे दिन की उन को सजा दी गई, हम लोग माने या न माने, लेकिन उन को सजा दी गई। लेकिन आज इस के दो पहलू हैं। सब से बड़ा पहलू यह है कि देश में असंतोष इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है कि लोग यहां आ कर के यह करना चाहते हैं, अपने गुस्से का इजहार करना चाहते हैं, गलत हों या सही हों।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि यहां पर बैठे हुए एक शख्स को हम कोई ऐडीकेट अपौर्चुनिटी न दें अपने डिफ़ेंस के लिये और फ़ौरन हम उस को इतनी लम्बी सजा दे दें। मैं समझता हूं यह अन्याय होगा, और इस सदन में जहां तक न्याय की बातें होती हैं, उस के खिलाफ़ होगा।

कंटेम्प्ट का जहां तक सवाल है वह अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन एक शख्स फिर [illegible] जब सदन में आता है, गैलरी में आता है तो वह कंटेम्प्ट का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि वह तो एक साजिश थी और उस के लिये पूरी सजा होनी चाहिये। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध इसलिये करना चाहता हूं कि तथ्य हमारे सामने नहीं आये। हाउस जानना चाहता है कि इस के पीछे किसी का हाथ है कि नहीं। सवाल यह है कि जब तक पूरे तथ्य न आ जायें तब

[श्री एम एम बनर्जी]

तक उस व्यक्ति के साथ भी अन्याय होगा और सदन के साथ भी अन्याय होगा ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बनायी जाय जो इस मामले की जांच करे जहां तक डर वाली बात है तो जब राजनीतिक जीवन में हम लोग आये तो एक न एक दिन तो हर एक को मरना है, और सार्वजनिक जीवन में कभी भी कुछ भी हो सकता है । इसलिये डर वाली बात तो ठीक नहीं है कि हम डर जाये और उस को 10 मई तक की सजा दे दें, जब तक सेशन चलेगा, उस के बाद छूट जाये हमें कोई मतलब नहीं । यह तो वही हुआ कि अपनी बला दूसरे के सर डाल दें ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी आप बनाये, मुझे खुशी होती अगर स्पीकर साहब यहां इस वक्त होते, इस समय लीडर आफ दी हाउस भी होती तो और भी अच्छा होता । मुझे आप से आशा है कि आप मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे कि एक सर्वदलीय समिति बनायी जाय, आप उस में प्रिवलेज कमेटी के मेम्बर्स को भी ले सकते हैं । वह सर्वदलीय कमेटी इस मामले की जांच कर जिस से उस व्यक्ति के साथ न्याय हो सके और सदन के साथ भी न्याय हो सके ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Sir I want to make a submission Sir, the Hon Member, Shri Salve has made an appeal to the House that without dividing the House into either the Ruling Party or the Opposition let us take a unanimous approach All of us will be very much concerned that if, in the gallery of this House, Someone carries a revolver or something resembling a bomb and all that, it would be a matter of concern for all of us It is not merely a matter of security because, those of us who are getting mixed up with political workers outside also carry the risk of their lives at the hands of the opponents And, therefore, it is not merely a question of security but also the dignity of this House at the same time I shall join hands with Shri Salve in making an appeal to the House that let us put forward this point of view that we can investigate everything that has happened here At the same time, we shall not condone what has happened Therefore, the *via media* seems to be that this House has the right to adopt a resolution remanding the person to custody --that is what has been done--and pending investigation, in the mean time, the hon Speaker may call the leaders of all the groups including the Ruling Party--let us not allow the politics to be mixed here--where we can have a unanimous conclusion, whatever unanimous conclusion we may arrive at there, on the basis of which a further Resolution for final consensus can be brought forward in this House I think that way a consensus can be built up This is an appeal would like to make

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Sir, as far as the violence is concerned, nobody has objected to condemning it Violence, for the first time, has entered inside the House I joint everybody in condemning violence whether inside or outside the House

But as far as this person is concerned, he has committed two offences—one is the contempt of the House and the other is the criminal offence I think that most of us are confusing the two offences together We can punish him only for the contempt of the House We cannot punish him for the criminal offence It needs a thorough enquiry I do not agree with those who say that we should enquire into this It should be left to the police as far as the criminal offence is concerned The court will ultimately punish him for the criminal offence For the contempt of the House, let us take a consensus as to what should be the punishment given to him Let us decide about it and give it here and now

श्री एस० ए० शकीम (श्रीनगर) । यह अपनी नौयत का पहला वाकया है । इसलिये बज० है कि मैम्बर इस सिलसिले मे कसन्डैक्शन पील करे । मैं श्री विश्वनाथन से इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि ब्रैक-वर्क द० आफेंस कमिट हुए हैं, कटेप्ट आफ दी हाउस और क्रिमिनल आफेंस । जहा तक क्रिमिनल आफेंस का ताल्लुक है उसके त० इन्डिप्रेवेटस है उनका अच्छी तरह से समझना जरूरी है । यह तय नही है कि जो आदमी यहा आया उसकी दिमागी हालत क्या है ।

whether is is mentally sound or not?

मवाल यह भी पैदा हो सकता है कि यह आदमी दीवाना है, इसकी जहनी हालत ठीक नही है और यह भी हो सकता है कि इसको किसी ने बहलाया, किसी ने बहकाया है । इस सब की तहकीकात होनी चाहिये । जहा तक कटैम्ट का ताल्लुक है हम उसके लिए इस वक्त जो सजा दे रहे है वह दस मई तक दे रहे है । यह बहुत सख्त सजा है । जब क्रिमिनल आफेंस के सिलसिले मे हमें अपनी राय महफूज रखनी है तो ....

- (سویلکر) اشری ایس اے شمیم

یہ اپنی نوعیت کا پہلا واقعہ ہے۔ اس لئے بجا ہے کہ ممبر اس سلسلے میں کلسرنٹ فیل کریں - میں شری وشوا ناتھن سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ بیک وکت دو آفینس کمٹ ہوئے ہیں ؛ کنٹیمپٹ آف دی ہاوس اور کرمینل آفینس - جہانتک کرمنل آفینس کا تعلق ہے اس کے جو انکوئیریٹیس ہیں ان کو اچھی طرح سے سمجھنا ضروری ہے - یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ جو آدمی یہاں آیا اسکی دماغی حالت کیا ہے -

whether he is mentally sound or not.

سوال یہ بھی پیدا ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ آدمی دیوانہ ہے ؟ اسکی دماغی حالت ٹھیک نہیں ہے اور یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس کو کسی نے بہلایا ؟ کسی نے بہکایا ہے - اس سب کی تحقیقات ہونی چاہیئے - جہانتک کنٹیمپٹ کا تعلق ہے ہم اسکے لئے اس وقت جو سزا دے رہے ہیں وہ دس مئی تک دے رہے ہیں - یہ بہت سخت سزا ہے - جب کرمنل آفینس کے سلسلے میں ہمیں اپنی رائے محفوظ رکھنی ہے تو -)

You cannot pronounce your judgement on that. You have got to take a consensus about the contempt of the House While I agree as far as the criminal part of it is concerned, the House, sitting as a Bar, is not possible This should be handed over to the police But, before that, I think we should not rush through in passing a judgement about the contempt also. I agree with Prof Dandavate that he should be remanded to the judicial custody till the facts about the nature of the offence he has committed are known And then the House may take a decision.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode). Sir, this is something very unprecedented What has happened to-day has not only shaken the Parliament but it has shaken the entire nation The culprit must not be allowed to go free We must take a very strong cognisance of the crime that has been committed by him.

Now, as far as the contempt of the House is concerned, we want to take action immediately And, for that, as

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

Prof. Dandavate suggested, must see that the culprit is handed over to the police custody. But we must not stop at that. We must understand the motivation also we must understand what was behind his mind, who had instigated him and what his motives were. There may be something revealing which may come out when investigations take place. So, I would agree to the course suggested by Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Bhogendra Jha and others that the Speaker should take action, he must consult the various Leaders of the Opposition and investigate the whole matter and try to understand the whole matter and start the investigation forthwith, because then alone we can understand the gravity of the crime that has been committed. We may say today that let the man be sent to custody in Tihar Jail up to the 10th May, but that may prove to be not enough in the light of the gravity that may be revealed of the crime. Therefore, at present, he may be handed over to judicial custody...

AN HON. MEMBER: Police custody

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT But a machinery should be set up by the Speaker to investigate into the gravity of the crime and also the motivation, and after getting information which may be revealing, we must take suitable action against the culprit.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I was not present here a little earlier, and, therefore, the proposal made by Mr. Limaye is not known to me. But after hearing all the opinions expressed from both sides of the House, I think that the proposals made by Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Prof. Madhu Dandavate are also most reasonable, and I hope the Congress will accept them. They should not hurry to push through this resolution, but should allow the House to know the details and then come to some final judgment. That is why I request the Congress Party to consider the proposals and come to some unanimous stand.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : मैं समझता हूं दोनों जुर्मों को अलग अलग करना बहुत मुश्किल होगा । जाहिर सी बात है कि एक शख्श ने दो जुर्म किये हैं, कंटैम्प्ट आफ दी हाउस भी हुआ है और क्रिमिनल आफे सभी हुआ है । जैसे अभी भोगेन्द्र झा ने कहा है मैं नही समझता कि इसमे दुश्वारी की क्या बात है । मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता है कि कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने हिचकिचाहट के साथ यह प्रस्ताव क्यों रखा है कि दस मई तक के लिए उसको जेल भेज दिया जाये । दस मई तक की सजा उसके लिये रखी गयी है । मै नही समझता हूं कि इसमें इतनी जल्दी क्यों की जा रही है और हिचकिचाहट से क्यों काम लिया जा रहा है, क्या दुश्वारी है । हमे चाहिये कि आज हम यह फैसला कर लें कि इस वक्त हम उसको जेल कस्टडी मे भेज दें और उसके बाद इसके बारे यहा पर आल पार्टी कमेटी बना कर उसमे इस पर गौर क्यों न किया जाये जैसा कि बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है । जल्दबाजी की कोई बात नही है । हमे चाहिये कि इत्तिफाक राय से इसके बारे में फैसला हम ले । परेशानी की बात क्या है, मैं नहीं समझता हूं । हम आज ही फैसला लिये बगैर न उठे । आज ही फैसला ले लें । उसको हम जल कस्टडी में भेज दे और उसके बाद आल पार्टी कमेटी बना कर जिसको आप खुद नामजद कर सकते हैं, हम इस मसले को उसमे ले जाये और वहा डिसाइड करें । झा जी ने कहा कि रिवाल्वर कहां से आया, किस के नाम है, कैसे उसके पास यहां पहुंचा इस सबके बारे मे यकीनन तहकीकात हमको इन्क्वैरिन करना चाहिये । हमको हिचकिचाहट नही दिखानी

चाहिये । सारी चीज को साफ तौर पर सामने रख कर इस पर गौर करना चाहिये । एक साथ दो आफेंस कमिट हुये हैं । इस सबको हम थारोली एग्जैमिन करें और मेहरबानी करके इसको पार्टी का सवाल आप न बनने दें । सीधे सीधे देखें कि हाउस का कंटेम्प्ट हुआ है और एक क्रिमिनल आफेंस भी हुआ है । इस सबको सामने रख कर आल पार्टी कमेटी बना कर हम इसके बारे में कोई फैसला लें ।

[شری استحاق سمبھلی (امروہہ)

میں سمجھتا ہوں دونوں جرموں کو الگ، الگ کرنا بہت مشکل ہوگا۔ ظاہر سی بات ہے کہ ایک شخص نے دو جرم کئے ہیں، کنٹیمپٹ آف دی ہاؤس بھی ہوا اور کرمنل آفینس بھی ہوا ہے۔ جیسے ابھی بہوگنا جی نے کہا ہے میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس میں دشواری کی کیا بات ہے۔ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کہ کانگریس کے بھائیوں نے ہچکچاہٹ کے ساتھ یہ پرستاؤ کیوں رکھا ہے کہ دس مئی تک کے لئے اسکو جیل بھیج دیا جائے۔ دس مئی تک سزا اس کے لئے رکھی گئی ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں اتنی جلدی کیوں کی جا رہی ہے اور ہچکچاہٹ کے ساتھ کیوں کام لیا جا رہا ہے، کیا دشواری ہے۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ آج ہم یہ فیصلہ کر لیں کہ اسوقت ہم اسکو جیل کسٹڈی میں بھیج دیں اور اس کے بعد اس کے بارے میں یہاں پر آل پارٹی کمیٹی بٹھا کر لیں میں اس پر غور کیوں نہ کیا جائے جیسا کہ بہوگنا صاحب نے کہا ہے۔ جلدبازی کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ اتفاق رائے سے اس کے بارے میں فیصلہ ہم لیں۔ پریشانی کی بات کو میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں۔ ہم آج ہی فیصلہ لئے بغیر نہ اٹھیں۔ آج ہی فیصلہ لے لیں۔ اس کو ہم جیل کسٹڈی میں بھیج دیں اور اس کے بعد آل پارٹی کمیٹی بنا کر جس کو آپ خود نامزد کر سکتے ہیں ہم اس مسئلے کو اس میں لے جائیں اور وہاں تیصفیہ کریں۔ جیسا جی نے کہا ہے کہ ریوالور کہاں سے آیا، کس کے نام ہے، کیسے اس کے پاس یہ پہنچا اس سب کے بارے میں ہمیں تھارولی ہمکو ایگزامن کرنا چاہئیے۔ ہمیں ہچکچاہٹ نہیں دکھانی چاہئے۔ ساری چیز کو صاف طور پر سامنے رکھ کر اس پر غور کرنا چاہئے۔ ایک ساتھ دو آفینسز کمٹ ہوئے ہیں۔ اس سب کو ہم تھارولی ایگزامن کریں اور مہربانی کر کے اس کو پارٹی کا سوال آپ نہ بننے دیں۔ سیدھے سیدھے دیکھیں کہ ہاؤس کا کنٹیمپٹ ہوا ہے اور ایک کرمنل آفینس بھی ہوا ہے۔ اس سب کو سامنے رکھ کر آل پارٹی

[ڈاکٹر اسحاق سنبھلی

کمیٹی بنا کر ہم اس کے بارے میں کوئی فیصلہ لیں ۔]

सभापति महोदय . श्री मधु लिमये एक संशोधन पेश करना चाहते हैं । मैं उनको संशोधन को पेश करने की इजाजत देता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये सभापति महोदय, अगर यह प्रस्ताव पारित करना ही है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उसके दूसरे अनुच्छेद को काट दिया जाय और उसकी जगह पर यह अनुच्छेद जोड़ा जाये

"This House, while reserving its right to punish the said person for contempt, resolves to remand him to Tihar Central Jail till 17th April 1974, to enable the Speaker or persons nominated by him to make a fuller inquiry into the incident".

इसमें तीन मुख्य बातें हैं । सदन का जो अपमान हुआ है, उस की सजा देने का अधिकार इस सदन का ही है इस बारे में दो राये नहीं हैं । लेकिन जैसी कि सदन को जानकारी दी गई है, उसके पास फायर-आर्म्ज पाये गये, बम का भी संदेह है और उसने खुदकुशी करने—अपने ऊपर पिस्तौल से गोली चलाने—का भी प्रयास किया । ये सब इंडियन पीनल कोड के तहत अपराध हैं और इनके बारे में जांच करना भी जरूरी है ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जल्दबाजी में उसको सजा देने के बजाय उसको फिलहाल 17 अप्रैल तक जेल कस्टडी में भेज दिया जाय । मैं पुलिस कस्टडी या जिस्टरियल कस्टडी नहीं कह रहा हूं । वह पार्लियामेंट की कस्टडी में रहेगा, इसलिये वह भाग जायेगा, इस तरह का कोई भय नहीं है । 17 अप्रैल तक स्वयं अध्यक्ष के द्वारा, या जिनको भी वह नियुक्त करें, उनकी मार्फत इस घटना की पूरी जांच हो (व्यवधान) इसमें दो दिन और बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं । माननीय सदस्य इसके लिये एमेंडमेंट टु एमेंडमेंट दे दें । अगर मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लें, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस बारे में एक-राय हो सकती है । इंडियन पीनल कोड के तहत जो अपराध हैं, स्पीकर को उसे पुलिस के सुपुर्द करने का अधिकार है, पुलिस इसकी जांच करेगी और केस चलेगा और अदालत सजा देगी ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My amendment is almost the same but with a little difference.

I move:

"In the Motion—

In the first paragraph, delete the words 'resolves .,

AN HON MEMBER. Why this one?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA· It is almost the same thing Let us see how it works Both of us have done it quickly I move

In the Motion—

In the first paragraph delete the words 'resolves this House" and substitute "is informed of the fact that a person calling himself Ratan Chandra Gupta who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery of the House at 14 24 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately and on search of whose person two pistols, one object which looks like a bomb and some pamphlets were found"

In the 2nd paragraph delete the words "further resolves. New Delhi" and read as below:

"resolves that the said young man be sent to Police custody till 16th April for further investigation about his conduct and thereafter he be brought before the House for taking decision about the alleged contempt of the House committed by him."

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul). The whole House is deeply concerned about the untoward incident that has taken place before this hon House Hon members are confused as to the question of law concerning the incident that took place in the afternoon in the Gallery I as a criminal lawyer practising in the Madras High Court, am very happy that fortunately a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court is here. He is a learned lawyer and a re ired high court judge He must come forward to explain the position of the law before this hon House So far as I understand the law on this subject, subject to correction by this hon House and the learned seniors there are two kinds of offences committed, as Mr Viswanathan put it correctly The first is the contempt of this hon House for which this hon House and the Speaker are competent under the law to punish the culprit So far as judicial custody or police custody and remand are concerned, it is not judicial custody, as I think, that it amounts only to police custody He should be under police custody when it is under investigation So, after remanding him to police custody, this hon House should entrust the culprit or the accused to the police for a thorough enquiry and investigation and interrogation by the police There is no question of sending him to judicial custody now

We must enquire through the police The police would interrogate and investigate into the matter Then the police, after a thorough enquiry, must file a charge-sheet for the offences namely, that he was having in his possession some pistols, etc We do not know if the pistols and arms and ammunition in the possession of the culprit were licensed or unlicensed He would be liable for punishment if he was holding and possessing bombs and pistols which were unlicensed He is also liable for punishment for criminal trespass. Therefore, for criminal offences, he must be punished by the court Therefore, we are not competent to punish him under the Indian Penal Code or any other similar laws of the land

Therefore, I suggest that you should entrust the matter to the police for a thorough enquiry

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH Sir, first of all, before I come to some of the points raised by the hon Members, I would like to say a few words about the procedure we have adopted As the House is aware, this is not the first time, although this is a matter of great gravity As far as contempt of the House is concerned, this is not the first time There have been many occasions earlier when contempt of the House has been committed I have always been coming forward in accordance with the well-established practice and procedures with a recommendation to the House, before the House rises on that day on which the contempt takes place I have done only that

But I would like to say a word about Shri Samar Guha It is true he met me in the lobby and asked me. Normally, it is a fact that I bring it at 6 O'clock But you will recollect that there was some discussion this morning or yesterday that when a Minister makes a statement at 6 O clock the House is practically empty Somebody has asked, why don't you see that the earliest available opportunity is given to the Members (*Interruptions*) But I did remember Mr Samar Guha I told my Deputy Minister, Mr K N Singh. Even before I got up,—I sent word to the Chair,—I told Mr Singh, "Please go and inform Mr Samar Guha at once so that he is not under any handicap" When he came back also, I asked him, 'Have you told him?" He said he could not meet him But luckily, I saw him coming as I was sitting down That is about the procedure

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, only this morning—(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No controversy at this stage about small things please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a small thing. I would draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that only this morning the Speaker gave a directive that notice of such motions should be hung up on the notice-board. Even today the Speaker gave such a direction, but the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is violating the rules. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the merits of the matter, will any hon Member of this House tell me whether there can be a graver contempt of the House committed? A man comes with two pistols and with what appears like a bomb. Thank God—touchwood—nothing happened. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I must compliment and congratulate the Watch and Ward staff who prevented the person concerned from whatever nefarious act he wanted to do. It is a grave contempt of the House. I cannot imagine anything graver.

Let us put aside the criminal offence. The court will take care of this The investigation will go on All that will be done. The Government will make efforts to see that the root of the matter is gone into and adequate punishment is meted out. But I confine myself clearly to the contempt of the House.

Sir, there are two things. Somebody said, why not we produce him before the House. I would quote from the 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament' by our Secretary-General.

> "If an offence is committed in the immediate presence of the House, the contemner may not be heard. He is taken into custody immediately by the Watch and Ward staff, detained for the minimum time necessary for interrogation."

This has been done.

> "The period for which the House may commit and offence to custody or prison for contempt. is limited by the duration of the Session of the House."

I cannot imagine a graer offence of contempt of this House which will invoke the maximum punishment in this case and I comend the motion to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे अमेण्डमेन्ट का क्या हुआ ? क्या उसे मान रहे हैं ? उस में क्या खराबी है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would like to seek some clarifications. I have told the House in the beginning that in these matters, we would like to go with the Government, with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Even so, would he be good enough to clarify certain points which I want to ask? My difficulty is, the House has not been put in a position to comprehend the full gravity of the offences. Are all contempts are equal. If not, there must be various degrees of contempt committed. So, I would like to know whether the Government would supply us with the full facts about the case even later, because it may not be the final sentence that the House even by way of contempt may mete out. The House has the competence to increase the sentence later or even to reduce the sentence. That would depend on the nature of the offence that has been committed We really do not know the exact nature of the offence, or the gravity of the offence. The Government have not put us into a position or the Parliament Secretariat have not put us into a position in which we can comprehend the full nature of the offence that has been committed. This case of contempt is sought to be equated with any other contempt.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We agree that it is not necessary to hear the person in a contempt matter. It is not necessary to bring him before the bar of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That we canont say. May I clarify? The point that has been made by the hon. Minister, while quoting from the text of Mr. Shakdher's book, is only in regard to the preliminary investigation—that he may not be immediately brought before the bar of the House. But, he may be brought before the bar of the House when the House commands.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Not that the House is not competent. The House is fully competent. But, I do not think it is necessary or it is expedient. What I want to submit is, we, on this side, feel that though contempt has been committed several times, the quality and character of today's offence is exceptional. This has never taken place in this House. In such a situation, we have been suggesting in various terms and languages. only one thing, that you remand him to jail custody. Pending that, let the Speaker constitute a Committee. As far as Parliament is concerned, we are also concerned in giving our signatures for visitors' passes. At least, this aspect should be gone into in some great detail. Our submission is, do not use the word 'sentence'. If you want to extend the date, we have no objection Shri Madhu Limaye has suggested 17th April; that can be extended. Our thinking is, in order to make it unanimous, make it an interim punishment, remand him to jail custody and in the meanwhile, you constitute a Committee to go into the whole affair as far as this House is concerned, and then decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see if we can evolve a consensus. If not, division is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not only members on this side but on that side also have made their contributions to the debate. Their suggestion is that we should do everything cool headedly. But here is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has moved a resolution. If this is put to vote, should not the amendment moved by Shri Madhu Limaye also be put to vote? Why should they use the majority like this? We also do not want that anybody should come to the gallery with a pistol etc. We know it is a grave offence. In many extraordinary matters, they are using the majority and acting without asking the opposition. Let them take the opposition into confidence and evolve some method by which truth may come out. I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to be led away by sentiments. They may pass the motion, but it is after all the means to an end not the end itself. Let us realise the gravity of the situation and accept the suggestion that there should be an all-party committee. Let us also accept the amendment moved by Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mishraji said that sufficient facts were probably not given. Unfortunately, he was not here when I made the statement. Before I read out the motion, in that statement, I had given certain facts which are available to us. It is like this:

"When a senior Watch and Ward Assistant was checking the passes of a group of visitors, Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta who was last in the queue saw that the passes were being checked. He broke the queue and made a dash inside the gallery. The Watch and Ward officer tried his best to stop him, but he entered the gallery and started shouting slogans. He was immedately overpowered by the watch and ward and security staff and brought outside the gallery. When he was brought into the room of the Assistant Watch and Ward Officer, he immediately took out a pistol and fired in his chest. As a result of this he sustained superficial wound on the chest. On close search, two pistols and something which appeared to be an explosive were found and

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

some pamphlets were recovered from The doctor on duty in the first aid post was called; he rendered first aid."

The doctor said that he has not received any serious injury.

18 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has he made any statement?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have got another report just now. It says that on being caught, he tried to shoot himself with one of the pistols, but the bullet was obstructed by the aid of pamphlet which he was carrying in the shirt. He sustained minor injuries only.

He states that he left studies about two years back and was working at his father's printing press at Jharia He felt concerned about the prevailing corruption in the country and wanted to do something to create a stir in Parliament He came to Delhi about 19 days back, after having purchased two pistols and cracker bombs from Calcutta. This is the further report I have got.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No interrogation was made?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is his own statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The contention that we are trying to impress upon you that the matter should not be hurried is reinforced by what is stated just now by the hon. Minister. A fuller investigation should be made, all the matters should be enquired into and a report should be made of all the circumstances, all the facts, to the House. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, after he moved the Resolution, has brought new information before the House. Therefore, we suggest that instead of giving him punishment right now, we should send him to police custody until a fuller investigation is made. After that, whatever punishment this House desires, should be given to him If what has been stated by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is correct, there is no question of condoning his action. Before the House is in a position to know the result of the investigation, the final punishment should not be given. Therefore, I would say that it is incumbent on you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure that the final punishment is not given just now. He should be sent to police custody till 17th or 19th. In the meanwhile, we should get all the information, all the facts. only on the basis of what we should give whatever punishment he deserves. Therefore, the amendment moved by Shri Madhu Limaye and myself, which are to the same effect, should be accepted.

MR CHAIRMAN: It is a view and not a point of order.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, considering the gravity of the offence this is the minimum punishment that is being sugested So, I request that this Resolution may be passed without any amendment by the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, what about the amendment?

MR CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not willing to accept the amendment So, I will put it to the vote of the House .. (*Interruptions*).

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, first I put the amendment moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In the Motion—

Delete second para and replace it by:

"This House, while reserving its right to punish the said person for contempt, resolves to remand him to Tihar Central Jail till 17th April, 1974 to enable the Speaker or persons nominated by him to make a fuller inquiry into the incident."

The Lok Sabha divided:

18.10 hrs.

Division No 108

AYES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C K.
Dandavate, Prof Madhu
Guha, Shri Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P G
Mehta, Shri P M
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandeya, Dr Laxminaram
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Sait Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Shamim, Shri S A
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Yadav, Shri G P

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F A
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Deo, Shri S N Singh
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A K M.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kamble, Shri T D
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr
Kasture, Shri A S
Kaul Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R K
Kinder Lal, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T
Malaviya, Shri K D
Mallanna, Shri K
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R S.

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishan, Shri K. P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri N. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 20; Noes: 97.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put the amendment moved by Shri Samar Guha to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Ratan Chandra Gupta who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery of the House at 14.24 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately and on search of whose person two pistols, one object which looks like a bomb and some pamphlets were found, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that, without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, Ratan Chandra Gupta be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on the 10th May, 1974, for the aforesaid contempt of the House, and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma and Sarvashri M. S Sanjeevi Rao, Yogesh Chandra Murmu and S. C. Samanta.

The Lok Sabha divided·

18 12 hrs

Division No. 11

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Dasappa Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K
Deo Shri S N Singh
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A K M
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kamble, Shri T D
Kapur Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S
Kaul Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R K
Kinder Lal, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Malaviya, Shri K D
Mallanna Shri K
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Painuli Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey Shri R S
Pandey Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey Shri Tarkeshwar
Panigrahi Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar Prof Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Peje, Shri S L
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N K P
Samanta, Shri S C

Sankata Prasad, Dr
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Dr Shankar Daval
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K K
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Siddayya, Shri S M
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sohan Lal, Shri T
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M G
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan Shri G
Yadav Shri N P

NOES

Dandavate, Prof Madhu
Guha, Shri Samar
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
*Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar

MR CHAIRMAN The result** of the division is Ayes-97, Noes 5

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN The House stands adjourned till 11 A M on Monday, April, 15 1974

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 15 1974/Chaitra 25, 1896 (Saka)

*Wrongly voted for NOES

**The following Members also recorded their votes for 'AYES' Sarvashri Yamuna Prasad Mandal and Sakti Kumar Sarkar

GMGIPFD—2811 S